CONTENTS.

Agricultural .- Rain-The Story of the Sulky The Farm.—Oat Grass—The Sheep Question— Prof. Arnold on Butter Yields—How a Swamp was Reclaimed—Paperskin in Lambs—Stand-ard for Jersey Red Swine—A Golden Skin Jer-

icultural Items ... #alomological.—The Grape Flea Beetle—The

May Becticultural.—Michigan State Horticultural Society—Change of Bearing Year—Horticul-tural Notes... Editorial.—Wheat—Corn and Oats—Dairy Products.—Wool—The Wool Tariff........

News Summary .- Michigan-General-Foreign Fencil Sketches by the Way

Veterinary.—Convention of Veterinary Surgeons
—Congenital Hernia; Probably Fistulous Leg
—Cause of Death in Calves—Heaves—Ring
Bone...

Agricultural.

The month of June, 1883, will long be remembered for the amount of rainfall. A whole week of rain during the time usnally devoted to corn cultivation and ha lands and clavey uplands are inundated er saturated with the accumulated moisrunning rampant in the soil, while the ble event of a dry one to follow. stunted orn uplifts its sickly leaves, supplicating sunshine. Such unprece weather prophets or signal service speculation. The theoretic view of forest influence fails to account for it. Herschel's weather prognostications are studied in vain, to learn the law which controls the clouds. They seem to be a law unto themselves. From the forty days' rain in Noah's time to within one hundred years ago, the true theory of the production of moisture has been mapped out, the places where the greatest precipitation occurs have been located, and theories plausible enough have been adduced which may account for the enormous of a rain storm of several days' duration covering an area occupied by several Sa'es, and coming in a unusual season is yet to be explained. Continual evaporation is going on; there is no cessation the lakes, the pasture fields, the cornfields and the green leaves are sending un their misty vapor into the air; the great lakes furnish no more in comparison to the area than a freshly plowed field; the variable winds carry the clouds hither and thither over the surface of the earth, but what localizes them into a cloud strata, and causes such a downpour as we have been experiencing, is a study which scientists may well ponder upon. There are certain peculiarities which may lead to the supposition that they are electrical, and have no set time for their appearing,

On Monday evening of last week, at the beginning of the rain storm, our local telegraph line running to the farm houses from town, and used for social purposes was charged with the atmospheric current, and ran for nearly twenty-four hours entirely by the atmospheric battery. It gradually subsided as the storm settled into a steady drizzle. On Wednesday the promise of a break in the clouds was met by a return of the current over the line, and another twenty-four hours of continuous downpour was experienced. Our batteries were down and no current had passed over the line for several days until charged by the cloud cells. The current was flickering and our messages stuttered somewhat; the instrument needed adjusting every hour, the strength gradually increasing to the maximum point, and waning until the strength was exhaust

more than the cyclone or the aurora bor-

"Twas Franklin's hand that caught the horse, Twas harnessed by Professor Morse,"

but who is to put a bit into the mouth of the cloudy steed or rein him out on the lakes in times like this, or into desert places to fertilize the parched earth? There are farmers I wot of who would give the lines a desperate yank if they could thus control the storm. A good many have had their mowers and sickles sharpened, and their oil cans filled ready for active or eration in the field, and they watch the gradual settling of the red clover and imagine the bottom turns ing mouldy, with many a sigh as they turn their weather eye toward the black horizon. Some bemoan this forced inactivity and imagine lean cribs, empty bins, and musty hay mows, as the result of the untimely rain. Others look for increased fertility following a wet season, caused by the fermentation and decomposition of matter in the soil. An upland soil, especially if of a sandy nature can stand a

soil becomes filled with vegetable fibre, this, under cultivation, becomes humus, which if not fertility itself, locks it up for future needs, and issues it in rations as the wants of the growing plants require. In dry seasons, the soil becomes poorer from its very inactivity, its color changes from that rich brown mold to a sickly hue, and the fertility fades as the color changes. But a wet season keer s the soil in a continual ferment, oxydization, and the processes of nitrification are constantly going on. This, with the accumulation of large amounts of roots that are ever growing and decaying, tends to make a wet season a great reinvigorator of worn soils.

Hav cut in a wet season is not of as good quality as that grown in a dry one, a gummy sickle will be unkno n this year. Much of the pabulum which goes to make hay of value as food for stock is washed out of the grasses of this year's growth, and the hay will be of poor quality in consequence. The quality of a short crop of hay is often equal to a large one in food value, although much below it in bulk, every farmer has noticed how short, fine hay will "spend" in the winter; stock need but a small amount of it to thrive and grow. Much of the clover of this year's growth would give better returns in the end, to turn under as a renovator of the soil. This has been neglected in seasons of drouth, and the crop cut for hay to supplement a short supply. There is no danger of the young clover drying up this year, and farmers ing is in some cases a catastrophe. Low can afford to plow up this clover soil, and prepare to grow an extra crop of wheat another season, thus making a wet seature. The undisturbed grass-roots are son subserve a good purpose in the possi-

dented rains are beyond the ken of THE STORY OF THE SULKY PLOW.

A. C. G.

From the Records of the Farmers' Club of Progressionville.

Pleasantly situated within the confines of one of our populous and prosperous Western States, lies the little village of Progressionville. Its name is a fair index rain was unknown, and since Dr. Hutton's of the character of its people, for certainresearches but little further is known. It | ly no town could boast a more wide awake is true the course of the winds carrying or progressive set of inhabitants than this. In the midst of a most fertile counannual rainfall, but the source and course of this section with a heaping measure of

If nature was kind, the people were no less industrious and energetic, and the well stocked farms, and well kept fields and fences, snug and neat buildings, improved farm machinery, and all the other surroundings of the successful farmer, gave ample evidence that nature's gifts were supplemented and added to by well directed, intelligent labor.

Progressionville, being emphatically farmers' village, must needs have its farmers' club, and with some of the practical experiences of a member of this club our story has to do.

Progressionville, of course, has its weekly newspaper, and, the "Tocsin of Truth," published each Wednesday, had I became satisfied that no reputable conand has a wide spread circulation among the intelligent and progressive farmers of the vicinity. In the number of Wednesday, June 7, 188-, appeared the following notice:

"SPEED THE PLOW?"

Meeting of the Farmers' Club.

At the regular meeting of the Progressionville Farmers' Club, to be held on Friday evening next, an interesting paper will be read to the club by one of its mem. bers who has recently returned from a visit to Indiana. The subject matter of the paper will be found of great importance to the farmers of this section, and a full attendance is desired.

AMASA K. JONES, Sec'y. Pursuant to the above notice, the village school house, where the club held its meetings, was filled at an early hour by the members of the club, and their friends, and when the President, Rufus S. Williams, Esq., called the meeting to order, there was scarcely standing room in the

The minutes of the last meeting having peen read and approved, the Pr sident called upon Mr. Alvin Simmons to address In response to the call, a pleasant featured, intelligent looking man, whose appearance betokened the well-todo farmer, arose from one of the back seat and modestly made his way to the President's table. Producing a roll of manuscript, Mr. Simmons, in a well modulate voice read the following paper:

To the Farmers' Club of Progressionville: GENTLEMEN.—There is an old and somewhat trite saying that "the longer a man lives the more he finds out," and wit my experience of the past few weeks I am prepared to endorse this saying and acknowledge its correctness. Most of acknowledge its correctness. Most of you are familiar with the fact, that in my farming operations I have sought to use only the best implements, and to take advantage of all improved methods suggest ed by the successful experiments of my brother farmers, and you will not, therefore, be surprised to learn that I have recently been investigating the merits and merits of the implement upon which, above and beyond all others, your and my success as farmers depends—the Plow. for the best results in crop returns. The appearing in the prominent agricultural

and political papers of the day, and have carefully scanned those which bore upon the subject of my search. I confess to a feeling of disappointment at first, as for some time the papers examined contained only advertisements of the walking and sulky plows with which we are all so fa ni-liar and which in these days of modern progress, are conceded to fall far short of the requirements of the intelligent farmer. However, I finally came across something so totally different from anything I had before seen that my attention was at once engaged and I read an advertisement which contained such startling and posi-tive statements that I became very much interested. This paper would not be com-plete without the advertisement, so I insert it, cut and all, and here it is:

built, well proportioned man, of medium height, a pleasant but somewhat rugged face devoid of beard, hair tinged with gray, bluish gray eyes, health and determination apparent in every movement, who, while he might be on the shady side of fifty was certainly on the sunny side of sixty years. Such was the inventor of the Ofiver Chilled Plow and founder of the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS, who now gave me his attention. Telling him that I was here to learn something about the merits and manufacture of the "Casaday" Sulky Plow, Mr. OLIVER at once said, "Certain ly; we will be glad to give you full in-formation; let us look through the works first and then we will call upon Mr. Casa-DAY, the inventor of the plow, who makes his headquarters with us, and have a talk

"FRESH FROM THE FIELDS OF ITS GLORY." SULKY PLOW THE CASADAY



Ridiculed by Plow makers, but endorsed by farmers everywhere More than 15,000 sold for the trade of 1882 The only plow made without a landside.

Plows a uniform width and depth until changed by the operator.

Turns square corners without throwing the plow out of the ground. Can be changed to suit the character of work desired. The entire weight carried on the wheels. Works splendidly in hard, dry or stony ground.

For ease of management and lightness of draft cannot be excelled. Opens a land and finishes a furrow to per ection.

Offered on its merits and guaranteed to do all that is claimed for it.

MANUFACTURED BY try, with magnificent farms in sight in all OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS, South Bend, Ind.

with, and when it was added that square corners could be turned without disturbing the depth or throwing the plow out of the ground, that all the weight was carried on the wheels, that it was the lightest draught plow in the market, with many other important claims, I decided that either there was a great merit in the plow or that the Oliver Chilled Plow Works employed a "romancer" to do their writing who had most faithfully perform-

ed the duty entrusted to him. A glance at the cut failed to satisfy me. sure there was the plow without a landside, but the furrow wheel was set use. Passing into the foundry, at an angle, causing the whole affair to present such a "crazy" appearance that it almost made my head swim to look at it. However, I read and re-read the claims cern would put forth such an advertisement without there was some merit in the implement, and I determined to investigate further. So I wrote to the OLIVER diana, for circulars and full particulars, as suggested in the advertisement. These came by due course of mail and with them a courteous letter answering some ques-tions that I had asked and inviting me to call when in the vicinity. My recent trip to Buffalo with several carloads of stock took me through South Bend, but as it was night when we passed through the place I had no opportunity at that time to make any observations, but from conversations with train men and others, I satisfied m, self that a visit to the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS would be very interesting, and made up my mind to stop off on my return. My business completed at Buffalo, and sundry little purchases made for the good folks at home, I took the cars for my return trip. Arriving at South Bend by the early morning train and procuring my breakfast I started for the workshops where the "crazy-wheeled" sulky plow is made. The factory whistles had given their warning that the labors of the day were about to commence, before I had started, and the black smoke pouring from numerous tall chimneys was evidence that the wheels of labor were turn-

When one visits South Bend, the OLI VER PLOW WORKS are not difficult to find hence I had no trouble in this respect. Within plain sight of the railroad station along the main track of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, perhaps a quarter of a mile distant, several massive chimneys rise high above the level of the surrounding buildings, their smoke be-grimed appearance indicating that use and not ornament is their mission. Sur rounding and enclosing these chimneys are acres of buildings, not high nor pre tentious, but solid and enduring and well calculated for the character of work per formed in them The office of the con pany, a modest and unpretentious brick building, was soon reached and entering it I was at last on the premises of the cor-poration whose positive form of advertising had brought about my visit. Making my business known I was cordially greet ed, shown into a room adjoining the main office, and introduced to Mr. James Oliver, the President of the works. The hearty welcome given me by Mr. Oliver at once placed me at my ease and while he was engaged on a matter of business. vast amount of moisture, and needs it erable attention to the advertisements I looked him carefully over and mentally photographed his appearance. A stoutly

vast accumulation of solid and enduring mater al was made exclusively from the celebrate | Lake Superior ores, which are found admirably adapted for the work this company. Railroad to and about the works turned out by this co wherever economy will follow their use; loaded cars and empty cars in endless procession are being moved over these tracks, and nearly every prominent railway of the country is by cars being loaded on house tracks with finish is represented finished goods for the farmers who put them to practica came first in our line of inspection, a sigh met my eyes which is almost beyond de-scription; under one roof, relieved only However, I read and re-read the claims by the supporting columns and arches set forth, and while I was not convinced, eccessary to uphold the vast dome, was a mould ng room 750x220 feet—think of it, 750 feet long and 220 feet wide. It staggers one to grasp the possibilities of such a institution, and I confess that it took me days to realize and fully arrange in my mind what I h d seen. Through alley ways formed of moulding sand moul lers' flasks and patterns, we thread ed ou: way, stopping now and then to ex amin; the work of some particular opera tive, until finally we reached the rear of this vast amphitheatre, and glancing back the whole scene was before me Hundre is of men were busily at work, preparing for "the heat" that was to be taken off later in the day, and their hur-rying, yet concerted action presented a fine illustration of "disciplined haste." Muscle and brains were at work in per fect harmo iy, and order and system wer apparent in every movement. Naturally I was in crested, and wondered wha amount of material was needed per year to keep t iese vast works in operation upon asking I was furnished with the fig ures, which appear hereafter in this paper From the foundry we passed to the mal leable iron annealing rooms, where the mysteries of making malleable iron, which are no mysteries whatever, were fully explained to me; thence to the fitting-up shops and grinding rooms; thence to the machine shops, smith's shops, wood shops polishing rooms, paint shops, japanning rooms, and warehouse, first looking over the immense lumber sheds of the com-pany, which cover acre upon acre of ground and in which is carried at least a our years' supply of the excellent timbe used in the construction of the plows made by this company. All the shops through which we passed were alive with busy workmen and the hum of machiner was pleasant music to me, so long used to the quiet of a farmer's life. Arriving at the warehouse where the finished goods are stored ready for shipment an exclam ation of surprise escaped my lips. The warehouse in itself is a wonder; there is enough of it to make a building a quarter of a mile long by seventy feet wide, and it is packed to the rafters with finished goods. Oliver Chilled Walking Plows nd Casaday Sulky Plows are everywhere and the immense amount of stock that greets the eye would seem to be sufficient to furnish the whole civilized world. But I learned from MR. OLIVER that thu far it has been impossible to supply the demand, and that when the shipping sea

on opened this vast stock of goods would

e far short of what is necessary to meet

be carried away under the arm, to the

"Casaday" Sulky and "Casaday "Gang, are stacked up in "knock down" form, the parts so "telescoped" that five plows in this shape occupy the space of only one mounted. Acres of plows and plow one mounted. Acres of plows and pass shares are piled up tier upon tier, and the facilities for manufacture are so great that notwithstanding an average shipthat, notwithstanding an average ship-ment of 3,000 plows a week, the stock on hand always appears large.

Being especially interested in the "Cas-aday" Sulky Plow, I looked for this par-ticular implement and, in a room peculiar-ly adapted to the purpose I found them.

ly adapted to the purpose I found them. Floor space, racks and bins were all utilized for storage purposes, and that the "crazy wheel" plow had a place of honor was evident from the prominence given it. While MR. OLIVER was temporarily called away I took occasion to refer to the figures given me showing the material used for the year, and for your information reproduce them here: Number of Cupolas, 5; Air furnaces, 5; Metal smelt-

d per day, 60 tons.	Material	used dur
ng year:		
ig Iron		18,000 tons
alleable Iron		2,000 "
erchant Bar Iron		1,200 "
teel		650 44
oal		7,000 "
oke		1,800 "
aint and Oils		75 "
mery		26 "
elting		8,700 feet
umber		950 care
riudstones		1,350 tons

Added to which is the supply of bolts, nuts, screws, washers, rivets, sand paper, emery wheels, and the thousand and one other articles necessary in so large an in-stitution. Thirty-seven acres of ground are enclosed to form these immense works and a glance shows that very little vacant space remains, and when I learned that this large business had grown from almost nothing in the past twelve years, my admiration for American enterprise was by no means lessened.

This large supply of crude material and finished stock leads naturally to the question: What becomes of all the goods? And when I learned that more than one thousand full carloads had been shipped during the year, besides innumerable small shipments, and that the goods found their way to every State and Territory in Union, with the addition of quite a foreign trade, I felt that the question was answered in the most complete manner. Mr. OLIVER having returned and our visit of inspection being concluded, next thing in order was the promised call upon Mr. W. L. CASADAY, the inventor and patentee of the "Casaday" Sulky Plow. We found him in the pattern shop, busily engaged in pattern work, and a partly set up sulky plow with the differ ent parts lying conveniently near, gave unquestioned evidence as to the nature of his occupation. An introduction fol-lowed, my business was stated and Mr. CASADAY, laying aside his work, professed his willingness to give me all desired information

Of a retiring and even diffident nature,
MR. CASADAY talks but little on general
subjects, and it requires the "Casaday"
Sulky Plow as the subject of conversation directions, it seemed as if nature had striven to outdo her-elf in this particular instance, and had favored the inhabitants of this section with a heaping measure of the section with the section service still to his brother farmers before passing into the "sere and yellow" of old age. His inventions are all labor-saving and practical, and he is constantly studying improvements and seeking

worlds to conquer. An interesting and protracted conversation was the result of our interview, and many questions being sked and answered, produced the following summary of the disadvantages following the use of the ordinary sulky plow and the advanta-

ges claimed by him for the CASADAY SULKY PLOW

"You must know," said Mr. CASADAY, that while I am a farmer I am also a blacksmith, and many years of my life were passed at the forge, hammering out a living in that careful, plodding manner so characteristic of the country smith. Plow making and repairing formed part of my work and the crude implements that passed under my notice, with the ap-parent room for improvement, first gave to my mind the idea of what is now own as tne 'Casaday' Sulky Ploy s:eking to improve the sulky plow I first summed up its disadvantages as hereto-fore made, and for your information will here state them:

"It is too unwieldly for small fields; cannot be turned at the corners without lifting, and turning or backing, a slow, awkward operation, entailing loss of time which does not rest the team when turning on plowed ground, and tramps down the

finished work at the corners. 2d. "It lifts hard, especially if the tongue is pointing towards the plowed ground, causing the land side to bind against the side of the furrow. The heavy furrow levers, used, furnish evidence of this. To the man using them no evidence is needed. The addition of ratchets, t iggers, spring pawls, and other 'trappy' and short lived devices, lately in vogue, for shifting the labor of lifting to the team, is further proof of this fact. The great drawback to all these horse lifts is, when they are most needed, when the team is standing still, they are use-

"It is difficult to back, the head of the landside digging into the earth, unless the plow with its load is lifted out, which is hard to do when the team is not in mo-

tion. 4th. "It is hard to guide. The driver must keep a tight rein and close watch on team and plow, if he attempts to turn uniform furrows, and as the p uniform furrows, and as the plow gives di-rection to the carriage, instead of the car riage controling the plow, a mistake in the set, adjustment or suction of the lat ter, change in the level or position of the heels, or plowing over rough surfaces, or in lands containing alternate hard and soft spots, causes the plow to pull in one direction, while the carriage has a tendency in the opposite. This result is a side ways slipping movement of the wheels, a grinding of the axles in the hubs, and side draft on the horses' necks."

5th. "It will not cut full depth in cross-

ing a small hollow or dead furrow, hence vill not break rough, uneven prairie at a uniform depth. "In starting in, or after passing

an obstruction, it will not attain its full lepth until it has plowed more than the length of its landside "
7th. "It plows out the last furrow in finishing a 'land' in a very imperfect and

the calls of their customers. Flows of an sizes, from the little pony plows, that can slovenly manner."

Sth. "In riding over a stone or root

the weight of the carriage and driver is thrown on the beam of the plow." 9th. "When lifted out the top of the beam drops, throwing the traces and whiff fletrees against the horses' heels, where they are often stepped over in turning and backing."
"Finally, it draws hard, under certain

conditions much harder than a hand plow of the same size and shape. In the face of numerous fine spun theories and alleg-ed dynamometer tests to the contrary, yet the hard, naked fact remains that yet the hard, naked fact remains that a very large majority of farmers who have used sulky plows in all kinds and con-ditions of soil, candidly admit their teams labor harder than when doing the same work with hand plows. Further on I will offer conclusive reasons why the sulky plow, as it has been made, must distres the team more than a hand plow.

"For these and other reasons, the sulky plow with all its merits, has been but partial success; the defects with continued use develop, added to the fact that it grinds and twists out of shape and becomes loose in the joints, costs more, and is more expensive to keep in repair than the hand plow, have brought it into disfavor with many of the best farmers in the west. It is now no unusual sight to see, walking between the handles of their discarded hand plows, men whose costly sulky plows, after a year or two of ser v.ce, are lying idle, buried in rust and rotting to pieces. That this state of affairs does exist is an undeniable fact."

"Most farmers are close reasoners and many of them have told me, when asked why they have thrown their sulky plows aside, that they liked the sulky plow, but could not stand the hard labor it enforced on their teams, and they preferred to go back to the walking plow and trudge be-hind the handles until a sulky plow made its appearance in which the defects complained of were overcome."
"So with the negative side of the ques

tion before me the query was, what could

I suggest better?"
"Earnest study, frequent experiment, persistent pluck, under sometimes encouraging, but more often discouraging circumstances, resulted in the 'CASADAY.

A glance at my invention shows that its conception and construction are radical departures from all hitherto established ideas and theories in regard to the sulky plow. It is like itself only, and is under no obligations to any of its predecessors. In fact other plowmen ridicule and con-demn it in the strongest terms, but the splendid success that has attended its inroduction and continued use, shows that practical and progressive farmers indorse it, and their favorable verdict is far mor grateful to me than the approval of all

the plow manufacturers in the country."

"In casting about for the causes that led to the failure of the ordinary sulky plow I discovered that many of its most serious defects arose from the use of a single part, and that part, the bar or land-side, which really does no work at all. I made repeated attempts to modify these defects, but failing to secure the object in view I at last adopted the experiment of cutting it out entirely and produced a plow

without a landside." "The working parts of the Casaday Sulky Plow are therefore simply a mould board and share. To take the place and do the duty of the discarded landside, the furrow wheel of the truck is inclined inwards at the bottom at an angle of about 30 degrees, its rim revolving in the corner formed by the side and bottom of the furrow. A new departure surely, but the results arising from this stroke are alike surprising and gratifying."

"How to overcome or reduce the grinding friction of the landside on the side and bottom of the furrow has been the stumbling block of all sulky plow makers Many profess in theory to carry the weight and side pressure producing this friction on the wheels. In practice not one of them do it. It requires no hair-splitting argument to show that the 'Casaday' carries the weight of the plow, frame, earth, and driver, and the side pressure of the furrow, on its wheels. It must do it, there is nothing but the wheels to put this weight and pressure on, the plow proper having neither side nor bottom to rest on: nothing touches the side or bo tom of the furrow but the coulter and the edge of the

share."
"I will not insult your intelligence by any argument proving that a given weight can be rolled over the ground on wheels with much less power than it can be dragged, or that the weight and side pressur of lifting and turning a furrow, can be overcome with less labor if put on wheels running on lubricated axle spindles, than f rested on a bar of metal three feet long, dragging and grinding against the side and bottom of a furrow. The only open question is—how much of this friction is there? Is there enough to make any material difference in draft after the greatest possible percentage of it has been over

"Here, again the facts are too obvious to require argument. Every farmer knows that much of the friction of lifting and turning the furrow settles on the side; this is why, next to the share, the handside is the first part to wear out"
"This friction, heavy as it is on a han

plow, is on a sulky plow much greater. know this assertion is in direct contra-diction of the claims made by makers of sulky prows, but no amount of plausible sophistry will stand against one or two stubborn facts, apparent to every owner of a sulky plow."

1st. "The bar or landside wears out

much quicker than that of a hand plow.
2d. "An examination of the side an bottom of a furrow made by a sulky plow shows, that in hard, dry ground, the earth pressed by the bar is packed firm and solid; every grain of sand or gravel, and every small stone is driven firmly into it, leaving a smooth, compact, polished sur face while the track of the landside is covered by a fine, dusty powder, ground off the furrow. In soft ground, especial-ly of a spongy nature, the observer can see the bank of the furrow springs out vards like a rubber ball, after the heel of the landside passes. "In smooth, light work, following

straight furrow with a well broken team, careful driver, and plow in perfect order, this landside friction is reduced to its minimum, but the absence of any of the conditions (and they are seldom foun together) adds to the labor of the team. found Considered in relation to its swaving motion from side to side, the sulky plow is a lever, the tongue forming the long end, the landside the short, and the wheels the fulcrum. When the horses

crowd towards the plowed ground, or the

land wheel rides up and down over rough spots, or the team follows a crook in the urrow, or when from any other cause the is crowded toward the plowed and, the beel of the landside is forced solidly against the side of the furrow, adding greatly to the friction and causing adding greatly to the friction and causing a grinding movement of the axles in the hubs. When the ground is dry, hard and rough, or the plow is dull or lacks suction and can only be held down to its depth by forcing it in with the lever, throwing the weight of truck and driver on the beam, relieving the wheels so that one or both of them can easily be turned backwards while the team is in motion, or when as often happens, the wheels are lifted clear off the ground entirely; then indeed, the landside sulky becomes a veritable 'horsekiller,' and its owner discovers that some thing has gone wrong. He was led to be-lieve that it would draw as easily as hiswalking plow of the same size, and it did seem to in the smooth light work it was tried in when he hought it, but the conditions have changed, and so has the

action of the plow ' "If the revolving wheel of the 'Casaday' did not register on the dynamometer. a reduction of a single pound of draft, below the grinding bar of the landside, in smooth, light work, yet the fact in the every day service of the farmer, whether in light or heavy, wet or dry, smooth or rough, level or rolling lands, it has no pressure, strain or friction to overcome. beyond the actual service of lifting and turning the furrow, it would still do a season's plowing with far less distress to a team, than the landside sulky, or, in the world still do a season's plowing with far less distress to a team, than the landside sulky, or, in the season's provide the season's p other words, turn over more ground with the samelabor. All the pressure of the furrow being at all times on the wheels, neither careless driving, crooked furrows, hard ground or rough surfaces, can throw

any twisting, binding strain on team or plow, or dead weight on the beam."

"At first designed to lighten draft only, I soon found that the removal of the land-side relieved the sulky plow of other serious defects, and gave to the 'Casaday' a number of valuable working features." "Among these are:

"THE PLOW GUIDES ITSELF. By this I mean that once adjusted to the work, as long as the furrow horse walks in the furrow, it will turn whatever width it is set for, no more, no less, and keep doing it un-til it is changed to take more or less land, whether there is a driver on the seat or not."

" What is the result? The plow turns of the field to the other; it will not turn 12 inches here, 18 inches a hundred feet beyond, and 15 inches 50 feet further on. f it is set for 16 inches it will turn 16 inches now, 16 inches to morrow, and 16 inches next week. If the driver wants more or less 'land,' he gets it by moving his furrow wheel in or out on the frame. If he opens his first furrow straight—and he can do that to perfection with the 'Casaday'—the plow itself will keep the furrows straight until the field is finished. Uniform work does not depend upon skillful driving. As long as the lead horse follows the furrow, a tight rein need not be drawn on the team. Any boy who can turn the team at the corners can do as regular, even work as the most skillful plowman. On some of the large farms in Minnesota one driver manages two Casaaday plows, walking alongside and turning the teams at the corners. And this is not the only gain; turning the same width fur And this is not row always, the plow does more work in a

day."
"II WILL TURN SQUARE CORNERS WITH THE PLOW IN THE GROUND. In a field free from obstruction the plowman can commence either in the middle or at the fence (the plow turns in either direction with equal ease), and finish the field without once lifting the plow out if he desires, turn ing square corners, and plowing the corners out as deep as the rest of the work, thus cutting off a great deal of lost time at the corners

'IT IS EASIER HANDLED than the landside sulky, there being no landside pres-sure against the side of the furrow to overcome, it lifts with remarkable ease. Owing to the ease with which it turns corners, lifting is seldom necessary, but when required, a slight pressure on the lever throws the plow out."

"IT WILL PLOW ROUGH, UNEVEN GROUND AT A UNIFORM DEPTH. Having no heel to rest on, the plow follows the wheels down into a hollow or dead furrow, and plows it out at full depth, a feature not found in any other plow, hand or sulky. It is the only plow that will break rough prairie at an even depth. Where the landside sulky will cut through a knoll or elevation at twice the required depth, and miss the little hollow beyond entirely, the 'Casaday' breaker goes over the same ground, cutting out the slice as deep in one place as in the other."

"THE ADJUSTABLE MOULDBOARD of the 'Casaday' is an entirely new feature and a valuable one. The forward head of the post or standard is pivoted under the beam, the rear head slotted crosswise; by loosening the bolts the plow can be turned on the pivot sideways, giving the heel more or less boldness or turn, as the character of the work requires. With the same plow the operator can give the fur-row a sharp, quick, pitching movement, er a slow, easy roll. In short, he can adjust the plow so it will do its work as he himself thinks it should be done, an advantage every practical farmer will ap-preciate. This is one of the features which make the 'Casaday' the most perfect prairie breaker in existence."

"INCREASED WEAR OF SHARES is another of the 'Casaday' strong points. By the aid of a slotted joint, connecting the tongue and beam, the driver adjusts the bottom suction of the share to the required pitch in any kind of work, from the lightest to the hardest, and can correct any tendency of the plow to run too deep or too shallow. While the share is new and sharp, or the ground in easy plowing condition, the bottom suction can e reduced; as the share becomes dull, or the ground hard, the suction may be increased gradually. This feature being inder the entire control of the plowman he need give the plow only the degree of suction required. This gives the share greater life, by preventing the quick rounding up of the edge, resu ting from too much suction, or from the plow run-ning on its nose, while on the other hand it enables the plowman to obtain the required pitch in hard ground, which will pull the plow in the moment the lever is pened For this reason the 'Casaday vill work in rough, stony lands wh the landside sulky cannot be used. By

(Continued on eighth page).

OAT GRASS.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

CENTERVILLE, June 4, '83,

I enclose a sample of grass for identification. The seed was sown on my farm in April, 1882. On one side of the plat on which this is growing is orchard grass, and on the other side is a plat of timothy; clover was sown thinly with all. I am now pasturing the field, and I find that my stock have eaten off close to the ground both orchard grass and timothy, while this plot of grass is scarcely fed at all, which shows to me that stock does at this this stock. not like this grass, I want to know what is its name if it has any, and if it is a foreign grass or a native wild grass. Please publish answer and oblige Truly yours,

J. H. GARDNER.

The grass Mr. Gardner sends for identification is Arrhentherum avenaceum, popularly known as "oat-grass" or "ever green grass." It is a foreigner, and was has been raised for pasture and meadows for the last two hundred years; but is considered there as an inferior grass. It various opinions exist among those who others loud in its denunciation.

A writer in the Rural New Yorker, of June 16th, in speaking of the out-grass for Southwestern Virginia, says: "Both the cattle and their owners hold the tall meadow oat-grass in the most utter contempt. It should always be written with the prefix, tall, for its tallness is its only have taken the statements of five or six eled, and oats and grass seed sown and recommendation.

"It is true that it is both the earliest and the latest grass, but what of that if stock will not eat it except when they can't ge anything better? As a hay grass it is not equal to timothy, and it is, besides, a great impoverisher of the soil. If cut for hay it must be mown within a period of a few days. If it gets ripe the straw is not as good as ripened chess, and its ripening is very rapid, coming in, too, about

Dr. Beal has a small bed of this grass which at present presents a very fair appearance, being tall, very green, and the stems well covered with long, broad leaves. He has raised a small quantity for the last ten years, but not upon a scale large enough to make any practical experiments.

Hon. Alonzo Sessions, of Ionia, has raised it for some time, and speaks of it in high terms.

Prof. Shelton, of Kansas, says: "We are able to report but a single year's trial with this grass; but this experience, short as it is, has been quite satisfactory. No grass that we have yet tried has, during the first season, made such a vigorous growth as meadow oat grass did last year. In this respect it has greatly surpassed our old favorite, orchard grass. It made a much better stand than did orchard grass growing beside it, and endured the severe protracted drouth of the latter part of the season better, retaining its intense green throughout. The grass, although sown late in April, gave a heavy cutting in July, a feat that we never before have accomplished with any other sort. Whether this grass would endure severe drouths, trampling, and at times the gnawing of grass-hoppers remains to be seen. We shall watch with hopeful interest the behavior of meadow oat-grass

in the future.' a year ago, and compared with orchard eight hundred pounds of butter in a year, standing about six feet high. We trust fat in her blood to an extent that in the Professor will test the value of this cludes so much of the hard fats which are grass and give the farmers an idea of its accustomed to be deposited about the

I have fed some of this grass in both a dry and green state, to horses, and in no case was it rejected to eat first the meadow fox-tail offered at the same time. Oatgrass should not be condemned after being tried as a pasture grass for but one season. Farmers and chemists have long known the value of red clover, yet how often do we see June grass and timothy fed off close to the ground, while clover in the same pasture remains untouched, and is allowed to go to seed. I append the following table, taken from

the report of the chemist in the department of agriculture, at Washington, and it shows very nicely the relative value of the four leading and well known sorts of

The specimens analyzed were all cut in full bloom.

Trifol un Pratense (Red Clover.)
Phleum Pratense.
(Timothy.)
Poa Pratensis,
(Jun Grass.)
Arrhenatherum 8.91 5.66 8.80 3.89 3.58 3.90 50.59 58.93 51.43 54.93 woody Fiber.

Nutritive ratio means the portion of digestible hydrocarbons to albuminoids; as in oat-grass, the nutritive ratio is 6.7, and the proportion would be 6.7 albumin-J. R. SHELTON.

ACRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Lansing,

THE SHEEP QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. As some of my brother farmers have taken the trouble to inform you that I had changed my locality and also changed my ideas in favor of the middle wool and grade sheep for the farmers of Michigan, and having received a letter from Mr. W. J. Garlock, of Howell, a well known middle-wool advocate, who wished to know the cause of all this change. I therefore state through the columns of your well circulated paper the facts as I still believe them to be. And I say emphatically that my coat is not turned, but, on the other hand, would dve the old colors still stronger for the black head and the which it was done: grade. It has been many times said that

taken. I have given over 100 of these ewes that were calculated to have lambs, more than double the attention and more feed per head than a middle-wool of much greater size would consume, and the result is I have raised 32 lambs from 105 ewes. On the other hand, from 25 full-blood and grade Shropshire ewes, which I sold at auction, the parties have raised 31 lambs that will sell for more to a registered and high grade fine-wool Now I know the first question

you will ask is, why have I done this? Why did I sell part of my flock of middlewool sheep to begin such a different to the acre for five or six years in succession, a large stock of high grade cattle and hogs, and fine improvements to keep them so, was the cause of this change probably brought from Europe, where it But it will not make me believe that ever seven or eight pounds of wool and cart-grease from each gum head, at even a high figure, will remuis but little raised in this country, and nerate me in this one branch of farming. I have even rented to one of my do grow it; some singing its praise and neighbors about 25 of my old stock of sheep that will pay me more than 50 per cent on the share that I will receive this year, without any expense for feed and

> And now, to give you a little illustra tion of the success in lamb raising on farmers in this locality who have raised no higher per cent of fine-wooled lambs than I have from those that I am interested in. Now, fellow readers, remember that these illustrations are mostly in relation to the lambs, or profit in this one direction; wool is generally laid aside; but remember the average of wool clipped from the middle-wool is seldom below six pounds, and this, in my opinion, it sold for one-tenth of one cent per lb. will still be in their favor in dollars and cents for the farmers of Michigan.

I am not a turn-coat, yet, brother fine-Yours respectfully, THOS. A. MOORE. wool.

Prof. Arnold on Butter Yields.

Prof. L. B. Arnold, the well known authority on dairy matters, says in the

Farmers' Advocate: "The strain after extraordinary butter yields is a little unhappy. It is exhausting to the vital force of the animals, and, like extraordinary yields in quantity, the product is vitiated in different ways. When the secretion of fat is unduly stimulated, the excited condition of the milk glands causes them to take into their products what, under a less excited state, they would leave out. Milk fats in a normal condition are made up, to a large extent, of ils and soft fats, giving to the butter a soft texture, low melting point and high flavor, the oils which contain the flavor being then in the largest proportion. As the milk glands become abnormally excited, they take in more of the harder fats -stearine and margarine, which are the chief components of tallow-and, as they do so, the butter grows stiffer, its melting point is raised and the flavor diminishes. By the time the mammary glands of a cow of ordinary size are stimulated to an Prof. Sam'l Johnson of this college has activity that enables them to take in the thoroughly pulverized, and I'have found a plat about 4x10 rods this season, sown material for making from five hundred to the best way is to crack it a little in a grass beside it, is very good; some now they will have exhausted the resources of Keep it in a box in the sheep house, or in

kidneys and in other parts of the body in the form of tallow, that her butter approximates, if it does not actually become, a naturally formed oleomargarine. I partook of some butter in Pennsylvania, a few years ago, the product of a Jersey cow giving some 16 pounds of butter a week, that had so much of the tallow element that it stood up as firmly as a cake of tallow when the mercury ranged among the nineties for three successive ground. There was no need of putting

days, kept all the time in rooms above it in a cellar or refrigerator. Though it kept so nicely and was very high colored, it would hardly range above oleomargarine in flavor; yet the owner of the cow considered it fancy, but he was alone in his judgment.

"Larger yields have turned out better butter, but extraordinary productions have so often approximated its characteristics as to be suggestive. Professor Henry E. Alvord, manager of the Houghton Farm, described to me the peculiari ties of the butter of a Jersey prodigy in production, which were strikingly similar to the Pennsylvania sample. While the owner of the cow considered it splendid, the Professor, who is one of the best of experts, regarded it as unfit for the table. A tendency in other large yields toward the same peculiarities has attracted the attention of others, as the contributions to agricultural journals every now and then indicate. It is not a strange inference to make that excessive production should tend to lower the quality of butter, when the origin of its flavor is remembered. Butter has two sources of flavor. One comes from the volatile animal fats which originate in the body of the cowbutterine and its associates; and the other and principal one, comes from the flavoring oils in the food, and, of course, cannot exceed the amount in the food consumed. If the amount which can be utilized is diluted by being diffused through five times as much butter in one case as in another, it must be apparent that the flavor of the larger quantity will

be the lower." How a Swamp Was Reclaimed. The New England Farmer tells how swamp near Woonsocket, Rhode Island, was reclaimed, and the novel manner in

"Here were 20 acres of meadow, too experience makes perfect. I would not soft to bear a team and too wet to grow have you think that my experience has any but the poorest kind of bog grass. been so; but say that my prejudice is not Nearly ten years ago a small piece was so strong against fine-wools as that of some | covered about six inches deep with clear of our fine-wool breeders against the sand from the steep banks bordering the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood middle-wooled sheep. It is true I am in- swamp. A portion was thrown on direct. diseases.

terested in a flock of 250 fine-wool grades by with shovels or wheeled on by hand, which belonged to the farm that I have but the larger part was drawn and tipped up on the ice or frozen ground in winter. As the sand never freezes to much depth in the bank, this work could be carried on all through the winter, and the results have been so encouraging that the help is now hired for the entire year, the winter being devoted to sanding the meadow, while too many other farmers are sitting by the stove, or discussing the unprofitableness of farming on poor, runout New | quantity. money the first of July than double the England soils. To-day there are fifteen number of such as the ones that I have acres already in English or upland grassraised from these 105 ewes that were bred es, and producing from two tons to three tons per acre annually, and within two or three years the entire 20 acres will doubtless be changed to the very best of hay producing land.

In some parts of the meadow, where course of sheep breeding? The answer there were many bushes and some quite is that a 250 acre farm, that carried a large trees, these were cut level with the record of raising over 34 bushels of wheat surface and covered by the six inches of sand without any other preparation, thus changing a wood lot as well as a swamp into good mowing, without the labor of pulling stumps. In some of the soft, springy places, the sand kept sinking till several feet of it in thickness was applied. The water line throughout the entire meadow averages about fifteen inches below the surface. Sand, however coarse and poor, has been found far superior to loam for covering the meadow, for when the latter is applied, moss and the water grasses soon come in and crowd out the better varieties, or rather the valuable grasses do not thrive and their places are taken by the inferior growths. In the spring, after the ice melts and the frost is out of fine wool flocks, outside of my own, I the ground, the heaps of ground are levraked in by hand, about six or seven hundred pounds of fertilizer being raked in at the same time with the seed. At the time of a recent visit early in May, the oats, grass and clover of this year's seeding were all up and growing finely. On one acre of this meadow the owner cu' hay enough in one season, in two crops, to pay the interest on one thousand dollars, and this the second year after the improvement was made.

"Paperskin" in Lambs.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer in an article on this subject, protests against the use of turpentine for diseases of lambs, declaring it kills as many animals as it cures. He says copperas is better, not that it will cure the disease, but that it will prevent it. He says:

"The first point in favor of copperas is, that it can be administered so readily in the salt. The second is, that, when supplemented by good feeding, it will almost infallibly prevent the lodgment and development of those parasites which, operating directly in the stomach or migrating thence to the lungs, the bowels or the liver, cause the affection known as paperskin. The third point is that it is a tonic and assists materially in promoting the appetite and in securing that full and high nutrition which is so valuable an auxiliary in the warding off of paperskin.

"I have given it to yearlings that were a little "doucie" at the rate of one part copperas to fifteen of salt; but as a simple preventive for lambs in ordinary health, one part to eighteen would be strong enough. Ewes and lambs should have access to it every day from the time the lambs begin to eat grass; and the lambs should have it from that date on through their second summer. It ought to be mortar, then run it through a coffee-mill summer, in a stationary trough roofed with a V-shaped trough inverted and placed about nine inches above it.'

Standard for Jersey Red Swine. The Jersey Red Swine Club unanimously adopted the following as their standard for the Jersey Red or Duroc breed: The true Duroc or Jersey Red ing the width well out to the hips and hams. The head should be small, compared with the body, with the cheek broad and full, with considerable breadth between the eyes. The neck should be short and thick, and the face slightly curved, with the nose rather longer than in the English breeds; the ear rather long and lopped over the eyes and not erect. Bone not fine, nor yet coarse, but med-The legs medium in size and length, but set well under the body, and well apart, and not cut high up in the flank or above the knee. The hams should be broad and full well down to the back. There should be a good coat of hair of medium fineness, inclining to bristles at the top of the shoulders; the tail being hairy and not small; the hair usually straight, but in some cases a little wavy. The color should be red, varying from dark, glossy, cherry red, and even brownish hair, to light yellowish red, with occasionally a small fleck of black on the belly and legs. The darker shades of red are preferred by most breeders. and this type of color is the most desirable. In disposition they are remarkably mild and gentle. When full grown they should dress from 400 to 500 pounds, and pigs at nine months old should dress from 250 to 300 pounds.

A Golden Skin Jersey. A perfectly trustworthy paper relates the following case. A party in the South purchased a Jersey cow from an advertised description, in which the golden yellow skin of the animal was prominently set forth. The cow on its arrival showed a truly golden skin, but after a time the color wore off and soon the skin was of the ordinary flesh color. There is disappointment, and worse, in the mind of the purchaser of that cow. Perhaps one might ask how is it about the pedigree? paint the skin of his cow to deceive a purchaser, would swear to a false pedigree just as easily. And there is considerable of this coloring done among Jerseys.

In no other medicinal preparation have the results of the most intelligent study and scien tific inquiry been so steadily and progressively utilized as in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It leads the

Agricultural Items,

THE Husbandman thinks that a strict construction of the term "new and useful" would materially reduce the number of patents granted, without injustice to inventors or loss to the

CAUTION is necessary in feeding green rye or small ration at first, gradually increasing the

To make waterproof canvass for covering carts, etc. Nine and a half gallons linseed oil, ne pound litharge, one pound umber, boiled together 24 hours. May be colored with any paint. Lay on with a brush.

CARRY SMITH says, in the Iowa Homestend 'Three tons of hay or one hundred bushels of corn, or one animal pastured per acre means plenty of manure. To make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is more a matter of manure than brains, vet brain power may come to our aid in the work of putting the manure where it will do the mos

THE Farmers' Advocate says that the sales of superphosphates made by a large fertilizing company in Montreal to Canadians do not ex ceed three tons per year, while the manufac turers of the article in that city and in Kings ton and Toronto united in saying their home trade was nothing, their product being shipped almost exclusively to the United States and Europe.

E. L. STURTEVANT says that among twelve different kinds of wheat planted, the "much vaunted Black-hearded Centennial wheat gave the smallest percentage of vegetation and the smallest number that survived th winter, and in his last year's trial as a spring wheat he also met with failure. The editor of the Rural New Yorker sees little reason to speak well of it, as every plant failed the past season on the Rural experiment grounds.

THE Colorado Farmer says: "The suga beet is deservedly growing in popularity, and it will do well on our soil if we give it a fair chance. Those who have tried it find it an excellent food for milch cows, giving fine flavored butter, vellow and hard. Hogs fatten on it alone. The young beets that are pulled out in the thinning operation-an absolutely neces sary process-are the most delicious of greens, and if the table family cannot dispose of them. the stable family will.'

THE New England Farmer says there is no etter remedy for the cut-worm than to search and kill. The worm eats only by night, crawlthe plant which has been eaten off. By going over a field a few mornings in succession, and gather and crush them. looking for the fallen or wilting plants, and digging out the worms and killing them, the larger part of the plants may be saved. One who understands the habits of the cut-worm will be able to predict as to what fields it will be found in and will plant his seed thicker.

THE National Line Stock Journal says Ashes, leached or unleached, makes an excel lent fertilizer for either meadow or pasture sown upon ground which is naturally dry They are as valuable for the grain-grower as the dairyman. Leached ashes by the load are worth about twice as much as barnyard manure, and unleached 25 cents a bushel. The immediate effect of ashes is not equal to that of manure, but it continues much longer. Coal ashes are chiefly useful for their mechanical effect in loosening a compact soil."

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health nd vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. \$1.

Entomological.

THE GRAPE FLEA BEETLE.

HILLSDALE, June 18, '83

To Prof. A. J. Cook A beetle and worm are destroying my rapevines. They are new enemies in this vicinity. Hoping to learn of some easy and effectual means of destroying them without injuring the vines, and at the same time diffusing the information as widely as possible for the possible as widely as possible for the possible benefit of all viticulturists, I appeal should be long, quite deep bodied, not to you. Last season my vines were yound but broad on the back, and holdof grapes. No insect appeared except the grape leaf hopper, commonly called thrips, but its ravages were confined to the Delaware, Wilder, Agawam, etc., while the Concord was exempt. mencing at the east end of my lot the ground is a fine gravel, sloping to the southeast, and as you proceed westward the ground becomes level and gradually changes to a loam. A portion of my vines were pruned last December, and the remainder early in March. The peared to have wintered remarkably commencing at the west end of the lot and going easterly two-thirds the length of it, the vines are about as destitute of foliage as they were last March. A small bluish green beetle roams over the naked vines, and as fast as a bud begins to open eats the heart out of it. The beetle has a hard shell like a potato beetle, but hops like a flea. This flea beetle lays her eggs on the under side of any leaves that may have put out on the vines, and the eggs develop into moth worms, that soon convert the leaves into skeletons. I think their ravages are greater from the under than the upper surface of the leaf. These insects show no preference for any variety of grapes. My vines are on variety of grapes. My vines are on trellises. Some of the trellises are of wood, but most of the trenses are of wood, but most of them are of wire. The vines on wood trellises appear to suffer greatest. It is difficult to apply anything to the underside of the foliage. I have tried tobacco juice, flour, lime, bore, alum, copperas and other things, but as yet have found nothing effectual to either kill or drive away bug or worm Quite likely you are familiar with these pests, and my long description of them vines and grounds may be wholly useless, but in case you are not acquainted with hem, I desired to give you such data as had. Please inform me of any known remedy or means of ridding the vines of these pests. I should be pleased to give the remedy as wide publicity as possible. Whence come the beetles, and to what age do they live? What effectual remedy s there for the rose or cinnamon chafer S. F. DWIGHT.

Answer.-This is one of the most noted seasons we have had for many years for insect ravages. All kinds of noxious in sects are out in force. I have from three Was this colored too? A man who would to ten letters daily, calling for information and aid. The grape flea beetle of which Mr. Dwight, of Hillsdale, writes in the above letter, has been wide spread and very destructive this season. It is Graptodera Chalybea, Haltica Chalybea of Harris. The little blue beetle lives over winter and comes forth just as the grape buds are unfolding. These the little ravenous beetles fairly dig out, as

feast. Later the eggs are laid on the under side of the leaves. The grubs from these eggs eat the leaves, and often complete the work of destruction which has been commenced with such energy by the beetles. Later in the season the vines are made to suffer by a second invasion. Thus we see this grape flea beetle is, like clover and rank grass for soiling for fear of the potato beetle, double brooded. Like bringing on hoven or other disease. Feed a the potato beetle, both grub and beetle feed on the same food. This is not

strange, as both these insects are of the

same family, Leaf eaters or Chrysomelidæ

I am now experimenting with remedies for these insects. I find that the Arsenites London Purple and Paris green, are death to beetles and larvæ. There is no danger in using this poison at this season, as my experiments of a year ago prove conclusively that it will all be removed long before the grapes are ready to be eaten. To apply the poison, mix one tablespoon ful to two gallons of water, and throw on to the vines with a force pump. For such purposes nothing is equal to Whitman's ountain pump, which is sold by A. J. Whitman, Providence, R. I., for \$8.50. I am also trying pyrethrum and a car-

bolic acid compound, with hopes of success. I will report on these later. A. J. COOK.

THE MAY BEETLE.

LITCHPIELD, June 20, '83. To Prof. A. J. Cook.

Will you be kind enough to tell me what June bugs come from and what they turn to or make, and what the prob-able result will be if they keep on in-creasing as they have of late? Our raspberry bushes are becoming covered with a very small yellow egg, which causes the bushes to dry up and die. What do you call the disease, and what can I do to save the bushes? What can I do to avoid the ravages of the little yellow striped squash bug, and also the large brown squash bug? Where can I obtain one of Whitman's force pumps and at what price?

E. LITLEBRANT. what price?

Answer .- The May beetle comes from the white grub. They are no more numerous now than years ago. Some years they come in swarms, then they are scarce for a series of years.

The enemy of the raspberry is a fungus. The only known remedy is to cut and burn the affected twigs.

I have given a remedy for the striped beetle in answer to another correspondent. The only remedy for the squash bug is ing into the ground before day, at the root of to collect and crush the eggs, or to trap the bugs under chips or boards and then

cured from A. J. Whitman, Providence. R. I. It costs \$8.50 but should be in the hands of every farmer. A. J. COOK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weakne so common to our best female population A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History tarives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh

roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and rolleves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex
this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER cradicate every vestige of humors from bot, and give tone and strength to the system, woman or child. Insist on having it. Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepar

at 333 and 333 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the for of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per befor either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constitution, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

(1) 12 Sold by all Druggists. Th 型的自己的自己





saysaskeptic. "How specific for Epilepsy, Dyspepsia,

Opium Eating, Rheumatism, Spermatorrhie, or Seminal Weakness, and fifty other complaints?" We claim it a specific, simply, because the virus of all diseases arises from the blood. Its Nervine, Resolvent, Alterative and Laxative properties meet all the conditions herein the seminal properties meet all the seminal properties re properties meet all the conducted to. It's known world wide as

NERVEXCONQUEROR

It quiets and composes the patient—not by the introduction of opiates and drastic cathartics, but by the restoration of activity to the stomach and nervous system, whereby the brain is relieved of morbid fancies, which are created by the causes above referred to.

To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all those whose sedentary employment causes nervous prostration, intary employment causes nervous prostration, rregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or

irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or kidneys or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, Samarian Nervine is invaluable. Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful invig-orant that ever sustained the sinking system. §1.50. Sold by nll Druggists. (14) For testimonials and circulars send stamp. THE DE, S. A. EICHMOND MED. CO., PEUPL'S., ST. JOSEPH, MO. they come forth to their merry marriage They come for the they come for the their merry marriage They come for the they come

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "NEW" BIRDSELI CLOVER HULLER.

MONITOR JUNIOR.



COMBINATION SPRING WAGONS

BIRDSELL MF'G CO. SOUTH BEND, IND. When you write, mention this paper.

mr6-1am-6t HE DEERING BINDER Outsells, Excells

ap 7- am-41 THE OLD RELIABLE HALLADAY astandard wind mill

Superior to any other 17 Sizes-1 to 40 H. Power Adopted by U.S. government at forts and garrisons and by all

IXL FEED MILL. Whitman's fountain pump can be pro-U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, III.

State where you saw this advertisement. my22eow13t



8 SIZES

IMPROVED FARM IMPLEMENTS. Non-Explosive steam. Engines, Best Kaliway and Lever Horse-Powers. Threshing Machines, Straw-Preserving Threshers, LaDow's Disc and Steel Spring Tooth Harrows, Eagle Sulky Horse Rakes, Cultivators, Feed Mills, Feed Steamers, etc., etc. Wheelength & Mellos Co., Albany, N. Y. Established 1830. Send for Illustrated Catalogne.

Whitman Agricultural Co., ST. LOUIS, MQ.

CIELD FORCE PUMP, Cheapest and Best I in the world. Especially adapted to spraying of fruit trees. Send for circular. C. E. EDDY & CO., State Agents, Owosso, Mich.

Gem GARDEN Cultivator OF THE

is the most complete machine in use. Send fo illustrated circular to J. C. VAUGHN, Dealer in Garden Tools, 42 La Salle St., Chicago

THE FAIRLAMB SYSTEM CATHERING GREAM AND MAKING BUTTER DAVIS & FAIRLAMB COFAMERY SUPPLIES. 170 Lake St., CHICAGO. Sendfor Catalogue A

HIRAM SIBLEY&CO. NEW CROP

mr27-17t

READY IN JULY. SEND FOR HIRAM SIBLEY & CO CATALOGUE 179-183 MAIN STREET, BOCHESTER, N. Y. PRICE LIST 200-206 Randolph St. Chicago, Th MOORE'S

Is offered to the public after four years of ex-

perimenting, which has proved RELIABLE REMEDY for this to

TI IS a SUITE CUITO
and I guarantee that if faithfully tried according
to direction, and it fails to accomplish all
claim for it, I will return the money paid for it.
Send for circulars and testimonials to
Dr. J. B. MOORE, 201 Lake st. CHICAGO.

Where my expenses are paid, I will; visit 100 or more hogs, and when I treat them, I will charge \(\text{s} \) per head for those I cure, and every hog I lose, that I treat, I will forfeit \(\text{s} \) per head for same.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT. MICEOSCOPICAL DISCOVERY.

Orange Butter Color is so concentrated and so perfect in shade that it is economy and a satisfaction to use it. We most emphatic testimonials from the proprietors of large creameries and dairies full of solid facts await your request by mail. Put up in 1, 4 ± 10 oz. bottles and 1 ± 10 gal. cans. Every package warranted to satisfy the consumer and keep in any latitude for years without deterioration. Sold by Dealers in 26 States and Canada, who will give to each purchaser a copy of the Nkw Guide Book (just out) on the Dairy and how to select a mich cow It contains ever 50 fine illustrations; or send us 15c for a copy. H. D. Thatcher & Co., Propr's, Potsdam, N. Y. **Orange Butter Color**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment is an electrified and vegetable internal or external harmless medicine that advertises itself by giving universal satisfaction to druggists, physicians and all faithful consumers when used as directed; and quick relief in asthma, catarrh, coughs, cold in the head, sore throat, hoarseness, croup, quinesy, diptheria, pleurisy, neuralgia of the stomach and bowels, blind or external piles, burns, scalds, sore or granulated eyelids, inflamed, caked or broken breast, sore nipples, chafes on babies or adults, painful injuries, sumach poison, poisonous wounds painful gatherings in the ear or earache, teeth that ulcer or ache, scroful or muscular swellings of the breast, barber's itch, dandruff, chapped or rough hands, chilblain, sore corns, old sores, and ingrowing toe nalls. ingrowing toe nails.
Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment.

is soothing, cooling, cleansing, healing, strength ening and relieves soreness, swellings and painful injuries as soen as it is thoroughly applied. Also a veterinary curative in kicks, calks, galls, scratches, sore teats and caked bag, it having no equals in curative properties. Flies will not trouble fiest wounds where Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment

is used. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents, or forwarded by mail on receipt of price. Dr. H. Sharpsteen, proprietor, Marshall, Mich., who an-swers all inquiries promptly. Druggists please send to the laboratory for print.

AYER'S Ague Cure

ders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the conon, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack. WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to

cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

TA MAN



connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Facilio Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Frettiest Falce Bleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Foints. Two Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Foints. Two Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Foints.

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE." A New and Direct Line, via Soneca and Kankekee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Nowport Nows, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Loxington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Laisyette, and Omaha, Aijmeapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

Tall'Infough Fassengers Travel on Past Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare al, ways as low as competitors that offer less advan-

ages. For detailed information, get the Maps and Fold-CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, At your nearest Tioket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE,
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r,
Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Aft. CHICAGO.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas derfault has been made in the conditions of March, A. D. 1880, executed by Charles A. Towar and Almira R. Towar, his wife, of Springwells, Wayne County, Michigan, to Mary Knoch and Fritz Knoch, of the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and recorded on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1880, at 9:20 o'clock A. M., in liber 157 of mortgage, on page 102, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Fritz Knock and Mary Knoch to Joseph Kuhn, by indenture dated August 24, 1880, and recorded March 16, 1883, in liber 2. of assignments of mortgage, on page 412 in the aforesaid Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of two brundred and five dollars and 34-100 cents, (\$305 34-100), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by vitue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forence of the said day, at the east front door of the public anction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forencou of the said day, at the east front door if the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County o' Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain piece and parcel of land lying in the township of Nankin, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, known as the Inkster Mill property, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by the Michigan Central Railroad, on the east by the town line, on the south by land formerly owned by Sims, and on the west by Reynolds' place, the same being two (2) acres on the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of section 25, town 2, south of range 9 east, located in the angle formed by said railroad and said town line as aforessid, to satisfy the amound use at the date hereof, the interest accruing, and the costs and expenses allowed by law in case of a foreclosure.

Dated Detroit, this 28d day of April, A. D. 1883.

JOSEPH KUHN.

WILLIAM LOOK, Assignee of Mortgagess

Attorney for Assignee.

CATTLE PUMP! Waters all kinds of stock perfectly without attention, hand or wind. Simple, durable, and chespic equals any windmill. Sent on trial. Send for circular. E. B. TAYLOR & CO. Indianapolis, Ind. je20-tf

COOK'S EVAPORATOR For making Apple Jelly, Sor ghum, Maple Syrup and Sugar, Circulars free. Whitenack, Bordine & Co. Tecumseh. Mich.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5free

MICHIGA The Jun ticultural Tuesday a and a mee to by the matters as cessful on

Ju

very near no lack of by the Ion weather. at the ope slight inte mittee in c erted them ample arra modate vi were well the discus instructive called the

were recei of the frui reports it v ise a light blackberrie siderably b are a heavy large yield. Mr. E. L varieties of ed to Hill's age of six count of its Secretary Park Comn gave a brie the propose

park that w in the cour The discr culties in the was opene was decide and said tha ing on clay muddy road in fact. President road-side tr tulip-tree that soil ha

tened to att

timent of

Detroit in t

not do well E. Le Val that the elm best for low J. H. Kid poplar, but Mr. Brow best guide, better than Prof. Tr planting as

trees. He sa

Mr. Healy ground, whi the placing vent the wir Lyon said transplanted The eveni

prayer by th music by W gan, Mrs. L. presiding at The Rev. Rapids, read Glimpses of He gave very of gardens i we propos e a future issu from it.

The next t a paper fron ed "Lights a Garden." O Garfield was paper was v husband, the ciety, and wa following is As I have "Lights and den" it has s more lights caught--a ray of lig

velop some

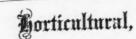
more than n

shadow appr the minute g caused them But the g giving up wi lope meanting perfect his s planted. So season some for the seas made gets in to spade and tants of the making plan air-building no obstacles each detail se having his ex We will but erations imm gin in the fa. work, and co ruins and ral again a new by spreading to remain up

again puts in

Quite early hotbed, in or to grow when out waiting f

the open grou one before a hould remai the heat suffi the seeds by know how to found that a satisfactory t so much dan



MICHIGAN STATE HORTICULTU-RAL SOCIETY.

The June Meeting at Ionia.

The June meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society opened at Ionia last Tuesday afternoon under the auspices of the Ionia County Horticultural Society, and a meeting which was looked forward to by those interested in horticultural matters as promising to be the most successful one ever held in the State, came very near proving a failure. It was from no lack of interest taken in the meeting by the Ionia people, but was owing to the weather. Rain was falling quite heavily at the opening, and continued with but slight intervals throughout. The committee in charge of the meeting had exerted themselves to make it a success, and ample arrangements were made to accommodate visitors. Those who attended were well repaid, as the papers read and the discussions were more than usually instructive and interesting.

At two o'clock President T. T. Lyon called the meeting to order, and reports were received concerning the prospects of the fruit crop in Michigan. From these reports it would appear that apples promise a light yield; raspberries are excellent. blackberries and pears were damaged considerably by the late frosts. Strawberries are a heavy crop, and peaches promise a

Mr. E. Le Valley recommended several varieties of peaches. A. D. Healy objected to Hill's Chili, as after it reached the age of six years, it was worthless on account of its liability to rot.

Secretary Sterling, of the Belle Isle Park Commission, was in attendance, and gave a brief description of the park and the proposed improvements. He was listened to attentively, and the general sentiment of those in attendance was that Detroit in the near future would have a park that would equal in beauty anything in the country.

The discussion of the question, "Difficulties in the way of Roadside Planting," was opened by Secretary Garfield, who was decidedly in favor of the planting, and said that the objection to tree planting on clay ground, as tending to make muddy roads, was without any foundation

President Lyon mentioned as valuable road-side trees, the maple, elm, white ash, tulip-tree and basswood. He thought that soil had much to do with selection of trees. He said that the horse-chestnut will not do well on light soil.

E. Le Valley gave it as his experience that the elm and catalpa speciosa were the best for low lands.

J. H. Kidd objected to the catalpa and poplar, but strongly recommended the

Mr. Brown thought that nature was the best guide, and trees left standing were better than those planted.

Prof. Tracy recommended irregular planting as giving variety to the land-

Mr. Healy believed in cultivating the ground, while Mr. Webber recommended the placing of stones about them to prevent the wind shaking them. President Lyon said a tree of any size could be transplanted, the only question being the labor and money requisite.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened with music by W. E. Kelsey, Miss Edith Milligan, Mrs. L. P. Brown, with Mrs. Kelsey presiding at the piano.

The Rev. Charles Fluhrer, of Grand Rapids, read an interesting essay entitled, "Glimpses of Gardens in Foreign Lands." He gave very fine and detailed descriptions a future issue we will make no extracts from it.

The next thing on the programme was a paper from Mrs. Alice B. Garfield, entitled "Lights and Shadows in the Flower Garden." Owing to the weather Mrs. Garfield was unable to be present, but the paper was very acceptably read by her husband, the genial secretary of the Society, and was generously applauded. The following is the paper:

As I have been thinking of the topic Lights and Shadows in the Flower Gar-len" it has seemed to me that there were more lights and shadows in my brain than in the flower garden; for each time I caught—or imagined I had caught -a ray of light that would help me to d velop some of my ideas into something more than mere seedlings of the brain. I have looked just beyond and seen a shadow approaching that immediately cast the minute germinations into gloom and caused them to "damp off."

But the gardener would not think of

giving up without further trial, with the hope meantime of having more sunshine than shade, to help him germinate and perfect his seed which he has so carefully planted. So I took new courage and have endeavored to nurse through the trying season some puny little sprouts.

As every spring approaches each lover of flowers begins to plan his or her work for the season, and after the plans are made gets impatient for the time to come to spade and rake and care for the inhabi- his Cold Storage House, in which a very tants of the flower beds. One begins making plans—like building castles in the air—building with the idea that there are no obstacles in the way of carrying out each detail so nicely calculated. And so every one begins full of ambition, and thinking there will be no difficulty in having his expectations realized.

We will build plans now and begin operations immediately. Yes, we will even begin in the fall, after frosts have come and knocked down all our previous summer's work, and commence by tearing down the ruins and raking off the debris, and begin again a new foundation upon the old site, by spreading a liberal supply of manure to remain upon the ground until spring again puts in her appearance.

Quite early in the spring we start our hotbed, in order to have the plants ready to grow when warm weather comes, with-out waiting for the seeds to germinate in the open ground. Our hot-bed was made just right. We have had experience with the heat sufficiently spent not to injure the seeds by burning them up. Then we know how to care for the bed after the constructed with a capacity of 2,500 barseeds are up, to keep them from "damping off," and after a little experience, we and that a painted cloth cover was more isfactory than glass, as there was not Mr. Healy, of Charlotte, read a paper

the hot sun, if we were a bit careless in

looking after them.

Then we made a cold frame and transplanted the young plants into that before it was quite warm enough to put them into the beds, for should there come a frosty

save them from the clutches of Jack Frost by throwing an old blanket or piece of carpet over them.

We knew, too, that the transplanting would check their growth somewhat, and cause the plants to throw out more branches and tend to make the flowers more perfect and double, for let an aster or balsam come up by chance in some rich spot and not be molested, it will tend to grow all to foliage with no satisfactory flowers, whereas if grown in the same soil and transplanted several times it would have become more stocky—as the garden-ers say—and not so rank and spindling. Seed saved from the self-sown and un-molested balsam would year after year soonwring the plant to its uncultivated condition. So with flowers as with cab-bages, we need to grow them upon good soil and check their growth in the start in order to make them good plants.

Just the day when we had completed our flower beds and were all ready to put the plants in their places of residence for the summer, a delightful shower came up and moistened the earth just enough to be in condition to best receive the plants.
We had them all in their places by the time it was dark, and the damp evening and night with a cloudy day following were all we could ask for their best welfare. There came days of beautiful warm weather with an occasional shower—just the kind of surroundings that they enjoy-ed—to be sure the weeds grew too, but we "nipped them in the bud" and did not allow them to get a very strong foot-

We endeavored to give each variety a choice in location when it was possible and the portulaca thanked us for the bright sunlight, while pansies were grate ful for the shadows cast by some tree that

stood as a guardian near them.
Everything flourished beautifully, and we felt repaid for all the care and attention bestowed upon our beds, that were a glory all the season until frost put an end their existence.
We look back and think of what a de-

lightful summer's work that was, and how much we received for so little time and trouble. We go a little further back in our memory and think of the year previous, and wonder for a moment if it is all luck in this world that makes some things come out all right and others wrong. We think again and decide that there is a good deal in knowing how and putting into practice what one does know. We remember how we started a hot-bed once before and we didn't know how to manage and regulate the temperature, and a great many of our delicate plants wilted down and never came up again, and we had planted all of our seed. We had read about caring for a hot-bed, but we found we didn't know it all. We put our plants into a cold frame, but the weather was cold too, and although we kept them from freezing they hardly grew enough to be

But the time came to put them out of door, and they were put out—a part of them to be immediately eaten off by the cut-worm, and the remainder were in danger of their lives from the same cause. although we did as soon as possible, put 'chokers" around the most precious ones necks, to help baffle the cut-worm. waited for rains and warm weather, but it did seem as if our plants would go down before they had their proper re-quisites for growth. The rain and warm weather did come at last, and although our plants were pretty well demoralized, still they after a time recuperated and promised to do fairly well. The dry weather of midsummer came on and we thought to nurse some of our favorites through the dry season by watering. So evening after evening, for a time, we watered them with a sprinkling can, made them and the ground look wet, and by and by we went away for a week and left off watering, and the plants looked sorry enough when we came back. We didn't know that it was inducing

the roots to grow nearer the surface of the ground, in order to get a draught of water, and that when it was withheld they were in close communication with the sun. We didn't know that it would have been far better to have dug a hole near the roots and turned the water in, prayer by the Rev. A. Van Alstin, and covered it up again, and done it only of casionally. The weeds grew just as well when it was hot and dry, and didn't even seem to wink or flinch a bit, but bid de fiance to our little rake, and compelled us to resort to the more sure destroyer the hoe. All through our neglecting them for a week.

Our pansies commenced to droop and die, and we don't know the cause, unless of gardens in London and Paris, but as it was for the reason that we thought we propose to publish the paper in full in tive, and so gave them the sun all day, and let them blossom themselves to death without removing the old flowers.

Our sweet peas didn't blossom at all, and they gave us no reason, except that we might have known that we did not plant them early enough nor deep enough. Our asters we did mulch well with coarse manure, but just as they were ready to blossom the miserable aster bug came and destroyed many of the largest blossoms and so it seemed as if we had to fight in sects, weather and our ignorance a good part of the time. But out from under the shadows I think we get a deal of light, and the more care we bestow upor our pets the more we appreciate them; and I think Spencer has very fitly said these

'So every sweet with sonr is tempered still, That maketh it be coveted the more; For easy things that may be got at will, Most sort of men do set but little store. Why then should I account of little pain That endless pleasure shall unto me gain?"

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION. The President called the meeting to

order and announced the following committees: On Fruits.-Evart H. Scott, John Stir-

ling and W. A. Brown.
On Flowers.—A. D. Healy, Will W.
Tracy and Miss Mary C. Allis.
On Resolutions.—B. J. Gibbons, C. M.
Hobbs and H. C. Cain. Mr. Cain, of Cleveland, Ohio, was call-

ed upon to give the points in reference to fine display of apples and grapes had been preserved in a condition that left them in nearly the same state as they were when picked from the trees, last fall. The fruits were firm, showed no shrinkage, and retained the odor of fresh plucked apples. In reference to storage, Mr. Cain said that the apples which he received from the vicinity in which he was located that came in loose, were stored in bins, holding about 25 bushels each. Michigan apples, of which his stock largely consisted, were received in barrels and were stored just as received, and not opened until ready for sale. He had just closed out his stock at prices ranging from \$7 to \$8 50 per barrel. Grapes were stored in ten pound baskets, and the samples of Catawbas exhibited were one before and know just how long it should remain after being made to have had kept for a year and then marketed

cultural Success," and was followed by Mr. Schneider, of Greenville, on the same subject.

E. H. Scott, of Ann Arbor, took issue with Mr. Healy as to the question of night it would be a very easy matter to save them from the clutches of Jack Frost fruit, and with Mr. Schneider as to the question of the style of package, he having claimed that a short package of a particular style would sell better than one holding full measure of another shape. His experience had been that in his location sandy soil was of no use, and his fruit packages which were full measure met with a demand in Detroit and Chicago larger than he could supply.

Prof. Satterlee, of the Agricultural College, read a paper on the "Protection of Innocent . Purchasers of Plants and Trees.

Prof. Beal said it served them right and that they ought to be swindled by tree agents and plant sellers, as they will neither attend horticultural meetings where they could gain information which would prevent them from being swindled, nor read the papers and inform themselves. This appeared to be the general verdict of those in attendance. Wm. A. Brown, of Berrien County, said that their Horticultural Society had combined and sent a committee to Kalamazoo; who purchased all the trees and plants required by its members. He said that Berrien County was no place for tree agents.

Mr. Healy thought that the ignorant people were being borne down on too heavily, and that this society like the churches ought to send out missionaries among them, and seek to bring them under the influence of the Society.

Mr. Hobbs, of the Indiana Society, said that in his State they had a committee for this kind of missionary work, and it was proving beneficial.

Secretary Garfield thought that when nurserymen dealt dishonestly by members of the Society that a publication of the fact by authority of the Society would soon bring them to a realizing sense of their foolishness.

Under the head of "Battles With Bugs, two very interesting papers were read, the first one on "Insects Injurious to Strawberries," by C. M. Weed, of Lansing, and the other by Mr. Babcock, of the Agricultural College, on "Pyrethrum," or what is commonly known as "Persian Insect Powder." These papers will be published in future issues of the FARMER. They contain many suggestions as to insects, their habits and modes of destruction. In the discussion which followed, Prof. Cook said there was something in this season which was very peculiar and interesting. Heretofore in Illinois it had been thought that wet seasons were de structive to insects, but his experience was that so far, this season had been the most prolific in that respect. They had Some insects do not eat, but suck, and for this reason Pyrethrum will not kill them. The chinch bug which had caused such successfully with kerosene, and he would recommend a trial of it here. He would of milk, and boil them together, then remove from the fire and add one gallon of kerosene. This could then be reduced by adding twenty parts of water to one of the mixture. He also recommended a trial of this preparation on the rose chafer, which has been creating great havoc in the

vicinity of South Haven. AFTERNOON SESSION.

On resuming the discussion in the after- WHEREAS. We have with us Mr. H. C. requisites in fighting bugs was the identification of the species, and he thought it would be policy for every society to employ one of the students at the Agricultural College to collect and mount a set of the insects that prey on the fruits and flowers, and have them on exhibition at their meetings.

In reply to the question whether Pyrethrum could be propagated in this climate, Prof. Beal said that in their experiments at the College they had found it necessary to start the plants in the green-house.

Prof. Tracy said that in raising this plant in this climate he found that the growth of the young plants was very slow, but with protection for the first two months there was no difficulty in maturing it.

Prof. Cook in reply to a question about using Paris green in wet weather, recommended the mixing of flour with it.

The discussion on "Mulching" was opened by Mr. E. H. Scott, of Ann Arbor. He said he was a strong advocate of mulching, and that this year he had used the hay cut from two acres of ground or his orchard. His theory was that this season had been so wet that it brough the roots of the trees very close to the surface, and that the mulching was necessary for their protection. He did not mulch in seasons when the snow covered the plants well all winter, but believed in mulching by thorough cultivation when

Small Places," prepared by O. C. Simms, Superintendent of Graceland Cemetery Chicago, Ill., and Prof. Tracy followed by chalk illustrations of laying out in such a way as to achieve the most pleasing effects.

EVENING SESSION.

The last session of the meeting was ppened with a song by Mrs. G. K. Jackon, accompanied at the piano by her daughter, Miss Addie. Mrs. Jackson has has a very sweet voice, over which she has good command, and her song was fully appreciated by the audience.

The committee on fruits submitted the following report:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the State Horticultural Society:—
Your committee on fruits respectfully

Your committee on fruits respectfully submit the following report:

We find an exceedingly creditable display of fruit exhibited by the following persons: T. Lyon, South Haven, 36 varieties of strawberries, a very fine display and deserving of special mention, not only for the beauty of the exhibit but for the comparisons that can be made on the relative qualities of the different canand that a painted cloth cover was more satisfactory than glass, as there was not so much danger of injuring the plants by

er, four plates; J. V. Michel, one plate and several branches with peaches and cherries on; N. E. Smith, one plate cher ies, one plate strawberries, one plate of Baldwin apples; E. Le Valley, five plates strawberries; W. A. Brown, Stevensville,

one plate
The following award of premiums offered by the Ionia County Horticultural ociety have been awarded.

Best collection of strawberries, C. E. Rust.

Best collection of market varieties, E. Le

Valley.

Best single plate for market, Mrs. A. J. Best single plate for table, C. E. Rust. Best single plate of cherries, J. V.

Michel Mr. H. C. Cain, of Cleveland, Ohio, exhibits nine varieties of winter apples and one plate of Catawba grapes, preserved in his patent cold air storage house. The specimens exhibited were exceedingly well kept, crisp and juicy, presenting a fine appearance for this season of the year. All of the above mentioned display of fruits on exhibition, considering the unfavorable season, is exceedingly fine, and much better than we expected to see. All of which is respectfully submitted, EVART A. SCOTT, JOHN STIRLING, W. A. BROWN,

The committee on flowers reported as

follows:
Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Michigan Horticultural Society:—
Your committee to which was assigned the duty of awarding the premiums on the flowers exhibited, respectfully report as follows: Best collection of June Roses, Mrs. A.

Best collection of Hybrid roses, Col. Best bouquet, Mrs. A. J. Webber.

Best collection of pansies, Colonel Kidd.

Best house plant, C. E. Rust.
Best floral display, T. A. Hovey.
There is one plate of choice pansies on exhibition, and also a bouquet of Sweet Williams to which the names of the exhipitors are not attached. The floral display, taking the season into consideration, is

very creditable one.

Mr. President, your committee are glad,
yes, twice glad, that we came to Ionia. We are glad that we have been permitted once in our lives to visit people of so much refinement, taste and culture. We believe true happiness reigns in this county. We know that a love for the beautiful has been developed here, as the beautiful flowers on exhibition bear testimony. We are glad to learn that the culture of flowers is carried to the school-grounds in Ionia, and in the years to come we may expect to find here an advancem horticulture second to no locality in the

All of which is respectfully submitted,
A.D. HEALY,
WILL W. TRACY,
MISS MARY C. ALLIS,
Committee,

Mr. W. K. Gibson, of Jackson, read paper on "The Country of the Amazon," which proved very interesting and was listened to with marked attention.

At the close of the reading of Mr. Gibson's paper, the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved—That the thanks of the Michigan Horticultural Society are hereby tendered to the officers and members of made their appearance at least two weeks carlier than usual, and in larger numbers. the Ionia County Horticultural Society and the citizens of Ionia, for the cordial reception they have received, and the hospitable manner in which they have been entertained during their visit to this beautiful city. Also to the ladies destruction in Illinois, had been treated and gentlemen who so kindly furnished the music which added much to the success and enjoyment of the meeting recommend a trial of it here. He would make an emulsion in this manner: Take Themks are also due to the exhibitors of fruits and flowers, and to the ladies and one quart of soft soap and two gallons of gentlemen for their interesting and ap-

propriate papers.

B. J. GIBBONS, DETROIT, Mich.
C. M. HOBBS, BRIDGEFORT, Ind.
H. C. CAIN, GLEVELAND, Obio. The resolution was unanimously adopt ed, and appropriate remarks made by President Lyon, A. J. Webber, Secretary Garfield and others.

Secretary Garfield offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

noon, Prof. Beal said that one of the first Cain from Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. C. requisites in fighting bugs was the iden. M. Hobbs, of Bridgeport, Ind., as visiting members from sister State societies; and Whereas, These gentlemen have by their presence en'ivened our sessions, and their wide experience added to the

value of our discussions; therefore be it Resolved—That we gratefully recognize the value of the pleasant exchange of delegates with other societies engaged in similar work to our owr, and hereby express to Messrs. Cain and Hobbs our earty welcome to our sessions; and

cordial invitation to come again. Resolved—That we extend to the gentlemen of the Michigan Farmer, Ionio Sentinel and the Post and Tribune our thanks for attending the sessions, and re porting so faithfully the proceedings of

this June convention. At the suggestion of the President, Secretary Garfield was directed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of the Rev. Charles Arnold, the noted Canadian horticulturist, and that a page of the annual report be set aside for that purose. The secretary was also directed to transmit a copy of the resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The audience then arose, sang Old Hundred, and the President declared the meeting adjourned sine die.

CHANGE OF BEARING YEAR.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Among your "Horticultural Notes" of the 19th. I see the following item taken

from the Rural New Yorker: "An orchard had been defoliated by the the season was favorable.

Secretary Garfield read a very interesting paper on "Ornamental Planting of the season was favorable.

An orenard had been defoliated by the canker worm. It bore no fruit that year, which was the bearing year; but the following season it produced a large crop, and the bearing year was permanently charged."

So far as I can learn, the canker worm has never made its appearance at South Haven, but we have other species of the insect world which often succeed in defoliating several varieties of our fruit trees. I may mention the slug on the pear during the month of June, and the destructive habits of the rose chafer on the foliage of the plum and the sweet cherry. Of course I cannot take it upon me to say what effect the denuding a fruit tree of foliage may have some four or five hundred miles away, but here on the lake

fruit on the year after. My pear orchard has suffered on several occasions from the slug, but in no case have I gathered fruit on the succeeding year from the trees defoliated. It is also a well known fact, that current bushes, when defoliated by the worm, will bear no fruit on the succeeding year.

shore we might look in vain for a crop of

Fruit growers suppose that the foliage of a tree is necessary to the formation of the fruit buds as well as to the growth and maturing of the fruit, consequently no fruit buds can mature when a tree is defoliated during the growing season; and if no fruit buds, then we conclude there can by no possibility be a crop during the next season.

I should be pleased to hear from Prof. Beal on this subject.

JOSEPH L'ANNIN. SOUTH HAVEN, June 21, '83.

Horticultural Notes.

SECRETARY GARFIELD says one pair of our native insectivorous birds are worth more to the fruit grower than all the imported spar

J. N. DIXÓN of Iowa, sprayed his apple orchard with arsenic water to eradicate the canker-worm, and unexpectedly found it a remedy for the codling moth.

MR. D. C. HOMMELL, of Knoxville, Tenn. shows up a strawberry of the "Sharpless" variety that measured eight and one-quarter nches in circumference. THE Massachusetts Ploughman says that in

South Sudbury, raised ten thousand cucumbers many of which averaged him thirty-five cents W. P. ATHERTON, in a paper on the care of

hot house 70x20, Mr. C. L. Goodnow, of

fruit trees, read before a Maine horticultural society, told the following: "A farmer dismisse a hand because he set only nine trees in a day during his absence; the next day he set the palance of a hundred himself. When they bore fruit, the nine set by the hired hand proved to be more valuable than the 90 set by

THE South Haven Sentinel says when S. M. Hamlin returned from Chicago recently he brought with him 1,946 pounds of copperas to be used among the peach trees of Casco. On each tree there is used from two ounces to a pound, according to the size. It is considered sure method of killing the grubs, and by some is deemed a preventive of the yellows. It is hoped its use may prove of vast benefit.

AT a recent meeting of the South Haven and Casco Pomological Society Mr. Joseph Lannin related the following curious incident: Early in the evening, fearing a frost might injure hi Niagara grapes, they gathered everything available to cover them; the result was that every vine covered with white cloth had all the buds killed, while those that were covered with dark cloth and those not covered at all were not injured in the least.

C. G. PATTON, who has experimented largely with Russian apples, procuring cions from St Petersburg, says he is greatly disappointed in them, and states in the Iowa Homestead, that there are not enough Russian apple trees in the United States to supply one county with trees, that they are not as hardy as represented, are generally subject to blight, though a few good growers are exempt; fruit of low quality, not comparing favorably with American apples.

P. BARRY says the aphis or plant louse, so destructive to house plants, and troublesome on trees and shrubs, may be exterminated by steeping tobacco stems or refuse tobacco i water until the water becomes dark colored then mixing with the same quantity of soap suds, and showering the plants with this from common garden syringe. Some care must be taken not to have it too strong, and it might be well to test it on one or two limbs first, lest it destroy the foliage. For tender plants re duce the strength.

In the Michigan Horticultural report J. F Taylor, of Saugatuck, recommends the plowing n of green rye to enrich an orchard. The see should be sown by the end of August, so s to secure a dense growth before winter. I later in autumn, the crop will be smaller and less valuable. It must be turned under in spring as soon as the heads begin to appear. If the straw hardens it loses its value. The thick mat of rye on the ground during winter pro tects the trees. A single crop is insufficient the green manuring must be continued year after year. He especially recommends this eatment for peach orchards

Better than \$10,000

"I spent over \$10,000 in two years," says H. W. Hines, of Boston, Mass., "in being doc tored for epilepsy. I employed the best physicians in New Orleans, St. Louis, New York Philadelphia, Boston, London and Paris, but all to no purpose. Samaritan Nervine has cured me entirely." \$1.50.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



WOMAN'S FRIEND Without puffery, simply on the good words of those who have used it, it has made friends in every State in the Union.

NOT A CURE ALL But a gentle and sure remedy for all those complaints (no naming needed), which de-stroy the freshness and beauty, waste the strength, mar the happiness and usefulness

Girls and Women. Sold by all Druggists.
Testimonials concerning this Medicine or my Pamphlet Diseases of Women and Children' sent gratis. Every woman, especially Moth R. PENGELLY, M. D., Street. KALAMAZOO, MICH



CURE Siek-Hendache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOTICE.—Without a particle of doubt, Kermott's Pills are the most popular of any on the market. Having been before the public for a quarter of a centry, and having always performed more than was promised for them, they merit the success that they have attained. by have attained. Price, 25c. per box.
For sale by all druggists.

\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address Taue & Co., Augusta, Me.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AND COURVOISIER WATCHES



were awarded the gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1878 for greatest accuracy of performance, also first prize in London 1862, grand prize in Paris, 1867, and first prize in London 1862, grand prize in Paris, 1867, and first prize at Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, 1876. These watches have stood the test for the past 22 years, and are pronounced by best judges equal to any made. They are manufactured of the best material, made with improved machinery and finished by skilled hand labor, thereby insuring an accurate time-keeper beyond peradventure. The BOREL & COURVOISIER COMPANY ave further reduced the price of their celebrated watches to bring them within the reack of all. Great care is exercised in the finishing of their movements, particularly to those adjusted to Heat, Cold and Positions, and for Railroad use. Call on your jeweler and ask to see the Improved Borel and Courvoisier Watches. The public is requested to investigate the relative merits of these watches as compared with those of other manufacture. QUINCHE & KRUCLER, Sole Agents for the United States, 17 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

> INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. *Millions* testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to Cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED. Laboratory 77 West Third St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.

DB. CLARK JOHNSON:—

This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup has benefited me more for Palpitation of the Heart, of two years' standing, than all other medicines I ever used.

ELSIE, Clinton Co., Mich. This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup has benefited me more for Palpitation of the Heart, of two years' standing, than all other medicines I ever used.

GEO. 8. HOARD.

Rheumatic SYRUP.

The Greatest Blood Purifier Known! A positive cure for Rheumatism, in all its various forms, viz: Chronie, Acute, Infla

ry, Sciatica, and Muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout. An infallible remedy for all diseases of the Skin and blood, such as Tetter, Ringworm, Erypelas, Salt Rheum, Serofula, Pimples, Blotches, &c., &c. It restores the diseased Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and dissolves and expels from the

bloed all the acrid Poison or "urate of Lime" contained therein, which is the sole cause of all Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains. Manufactured by RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., Rochester, N. Y. For sale everywhere. Send for circular. Rhoumatic Syrup Co., BUTLER, March 10, 1882.

GENTS—I take this opportunity to express my gratitude for what your Rheumatic Syrup has done forme. After suffering over one year with the rheumatism in my shoulders, so I could hardly get my coat on without help, a friend induced me to try one bottle of Rheumatic Syrup. After taking it I could see such a decided change that I continued its use a short time and it cured me.

DANIEL ROE. OUR NEW



AMERICAN LEVER WATCH! r Railroad men, Mechanics and all laboring men who a GOOD STRONG WATCH and an ACCURATE TIME-For trading and speculative purposes, it is superior to For trading and speculative purposes, it is superior to ever before offered. It can be sold readily for \$15. or ever before to realize double those amounts. Farmers Agents can handle this watch to advantage, as it can exchanged for stock or goods. We send the watch free

Squires Mrg. Co., Gentlemen: I am well pleased with the watch you sold me, and am willing to show it to all my friends as they all think it is solid gold. It keeps splendid time. Yours, etc., J. COON, Greenville, N. J.

It is seldom that we meet with an arricle that so fully corresponds The setuem that we meet with an arricle that so july corresponds with its advertised good quarities as does the New American Lever Wulch. It has the advantage of being made of that precious metal Aluminum Gold; its works are of the best make, and the general style of the case ranks it with the best watches made anywhere. We recommend it to our readers as a Watch that will give entire satisfaction.

Address all orders SQUIRES MFG. CO. Room 5, No. 21 Park Row, New York City.

PEDIGREE

The most extensive Seed Growers in America. Founded 1784. Drop us a Postal Card for our PRICED CATALOGUE. Address simply LANDRETH, PHILADELPHIA.

mmensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, I teasp'ngul to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, Mass. PARKER'S \$5,000 REWARD!

Beware of Counterfeits!

The high reputation of Adamson's Botanie Cough Balsam for the cure of Conghs, Colds, Asthma and Consumption has given rise to spa-rious compounds. The genuine Adamson's Borious compounds. The genuine Adamson's Botanic Cough Baissm is prepared only by Frank W. Kineman & Co., sole proprietors, Augusta, Maine. To protect yourself from imposition examine the bottle and see that the name of F. W. Kinsman, Druggist, Augusta, Me., is blown in the glass of the bottle. A reward of \$5,000 in gold is offered for a better article. We also offer a reward of 10,000 to the proprietor of any remedy showing half as many testimonials of genuine cures of Asthma and lung disease in the same length of time.

From George W. Martin, M. D., Graduate of "University of New York," "Aylott's Surgical and Medical Institute," "Bellevue Hospital," and "New York Ophthalmic Hospital," late Surgeon in the Army, etc., and I. H. Stearns, M. D., formerly Surgeon National Military Asylum, Tegus, Maine:

Having examined the formula from which Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared, we recommend it as a safe and reliable medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, whooping cough, asthma, etc., etc.

Cured Asthma when All Else Failed. Cured Asthma when All Else Falled.

I was troubled with Asthma for 12 years. Employed skillful physician of Boston without effect for good. I have felt nothing of this trouble since taking Adamson's Botanic Couel Balsan.

B. FRANK SWAN, Boston.

From William Y. Bartlett, Postmaster for Twenty-five years at Belgrade, Me.:

"I have been troubled with a severe cough for nearly one year; have been treated by two of the best physicians I could find; my case was considered past cure. The physcians did all they could to cure me, and considered my case a hopeless one. Finally, as a last resoft, I was advised to try Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, to which I owe my present health, which is as good as ever.

WM. Y. BARTLETT.

Two bottles of Adamson's Botanic Cough BALSAM effected a cure in my family that four physicians failed to do. LIEUT. JOHN OSBORN, Boston, Mass.

I have had a troublesome cough for more than five years, and have had advice of three of the most skilled physicians, but I found nothing to relieve and cure me until I used Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.

MRS. GEO. A. ROBBINS, Riverside, Me.

TRASH FLOODS THE MARKET. ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM is fast taking the lead of the many bottles of trash that now flood the market. ood the market.
SMITH, DOOLITTLE & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, Roston.
Sold by all Respectable Druggists and dealersal loc, 35c and 75c.

Trade supplied by Farrand, Williams & Co.
Detroit, Mich. A PRESENT with \$1 order. Agt's outfit 10 cts
50 Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, with name, 10cts
Try us. J. H. PARKER & CO., Clinton, Conn.
je12-4t

HAIR BALSAM. This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it, to any imilar article, on ac leanliness and purity.

t contains materials
only that are beneficial nly that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always

Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hale Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to re-move dandruff and itching. HISCOX & Co. N.Y. 50c. and \$1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

PARKER'S

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER's GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic.

If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumaism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic to composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and ismitied different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., N. Y. 80c. & \$\pred{q}\$ is sizes, at dealers in drogs.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

FLORESTON Its rich and lasting fragrance has madelightful perfume exceedingly popular. is nothing like it. Insist upon having Fron Cologne and look for signature of Hiscory & Co.

\$6.25 for 39 cts. Any one sending me 39c. and the addresses of 10 acquaintances will receive by return mail goods not recipes) that net \$6.25. This is an honest ofer to introduce staple goods. If you want a forune, act now. J. D. Henry, Bex 127, Buffalo, NY 12-26t

50 Splendid Latest Style chromo cards, name, 10c Premium with 3packs.E.H.Pardce, New Haven, 0 All New Enameled Gold and Floral Chrome Cards, name on, 10 cents.
W. H. Card Werks, West Haven, Ct. Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION: 44 Larned Street, West, (Post and Tribu Building), Detroit, Mich.

* Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters regis tered, or procuring a money order, otherwise we cannot be responsible for the money.

P. B. BROWFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office. 150 Nassau St., New York,



State Journal of Agriculture. DETROIT TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1883.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week were 54,297 bu., and the shipments were 95,035. The stocks now held in this city amount to 738,078 bu., against 817,143 last week, and 193,624 the corresponding week in 1882. The visible supply of this grain on June 23 was 20,240,434 bu against 20,618,969 bu the previous week, and 10,555,446 bu at the corresponding date in 1882. This shows a decrease over the amount in sight the previous week of 378,535 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 683,562 bu., against 761,-496 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 5,673,372 bu, against 3,-862,909 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The past week has seen a steady decline

in values until wheat has reached a point which it hardly looked possible it could occupy before the new crop was fully assured. With No. 1 white selling in this city at \$1 011 per bu, it cannot be worth more than 95@96c per bu. at interior points, a price below its intrinsic value We therefore look for a reaction to follow this decline, especially as it is the result | Chicago Tribune has this to say of the of the action of speculators at the various leading markets, and not of any inherent weakness in the condition of the trade. Speculators on the "bull" side have met with serious disaster, and their failures forced down prices below a legitimate point. Meanwhile the "bears," with the point. Meanwhile the "bears," with the assistance of the daily and commercial journals of the country, are hard at work in their regular business of depreciating the value of this grain. When No. 1 white the value of this grain. When No. 1 white wheat is not bringing the farmer \$1 per bu. it is selling below its value, and also much below the average price during the past 15 years.

Yesterday the market opened with spot wheat in demand, and prices were advanced to \$1 03 for No. 1 white: later. however, a weaker feeling set in, and prices dropped a shade under Saturday's closing figures.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from June 15th

	No.1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 2	No. 3
	white.	white.	white.	red.	red.
Jun 15			831/4	1 15	1 08
** 16	. 1 0736	97	82	1 14	1 08
* 16	. 1 0634	931/2	7934	1 13%	1 08%
** 19	. 1 0614	94	78	1 13	
, ** 20	. 1 0616	96	80	1 131/6	
** 21	. 1 0616	9516	8014	1 1216	1 051/
22	. 1 0615	941/2	80	1 1216	1 05
. 66 23	. 1 05%	94	89	1 1216	
44 25	. 1 041/6	94	7814	1 121/6	1 03
** 26	. 1 04	9234	77	1 101/6	
** 27	. 1 031/4	921/2	76	1 10	
** 28	. 1 021/6	9134	75	1 10	98
** 29	. 1 0116	91	75	1 0816	97
* 30	. 1 0116	92	76		
July 2	. 1 01%	92	76	1 08	0 00

previous at 7014c per bu.

On Friday, under reported failures o Phil. Armour and other speculators, the of activity. In that market No. 1 mixed wheat market went to pieces, and every body was anxious to get rid of his con tracts if on the "long" side of the market. For a while it looked very market ruled dull early in the week, and "panicky," and prices ran down out of sight. The stories were of course purely the invention of those who were "short on wheat, and much indignation is expressed over the methods of the "bears' to depress values. It is a singular fact that men who would result as an insult any imputation against their honesty, will, as a matter of business, stoop to the most outrageous lying to beat their op ponents. They will lie about each other, with as little compunction as the lowest card sharper or thimble rigger, and the press will chronicle their success in amass ing wealth in this manner, and refer to good fresh made lots, and 20@21c ₱ lbs. them as "our best citizens." There is for creamery. For "off" quality the something rotten in this, and argues a range is from 10@14c P lb., with but little great lack of moral perception on the part of both dealers and newspaper reporters. dealers are not anxious to have their

Futures, of course, have been as serious ly affected as cash wheat, and the market is very much depressed. The following table will show the fluctuations from day to day in the various deals during the

past week:	3	fuly.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.
Tuesday	1	04		06		08	1	10
Wednesday	1	04	1	05%	ĩ	08	1	10
Thursday	1	03	1	051/8	1	0714	1	09
Friday	1	0136		04		06	-	
Saturday	1	0214	1	04%		0614		
Monday				03%		06	1	07%
. A CHICAGO And	3-	- 2	. 4		-2	- 3 -		

ment of the course of wheat in that market during the month of July for a number of years past, from which he draws the conclusion that an advance in prices and pails, 21@22c; fine do, 19@20c; good is nearly certain. His tabular statement is as follows:

1869-From \$1 191/2, June 30, to \$1 39, July 1870—From \$1 08, June 30, to \$1 32, July 20. 1872—From \$1 21, June 30, to \$1 31½, July

1873—From \$1 18, June 30, to \$1 46, July 30. 1875—From \$1 01¼, June 30, to \$1 30, July 1878-From 891/4c, June 30, to \$1 081/4, July

1880—From 87c, June 30, to 96½c, July 9. 1881—From \$1 14, June 30, to \$1 23 July 25.

In his communication he observes "When the 'rumor factories' shall have stopped their villainous daily falseboods stock has less demand and receives more a pout prominent banks and merchants there will be men enough of sense and supply is under positive neglect and really

sand' in this country to see to it, that only nominal in value. The so-called our cereal products shall not be given squeeze of shorts on June creamery is, of away by scalpers who never raised a course, now no longer a matter to be used bushel of grain and probably never owned in talking the market up, and with noth-

The English markets are reported weaker under the influence of fine weather and large offerings of foreign. The following table shows the prices position. ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as

upon hope alone as a support to the ports for the week ending June 23 were compared with those of one week previprevious week, and 581,875 fbs. two weeks previous. We cannot see that the past

per cental. 12s. 0 d. 8s. 8 d. 8s. 9 d. 9s. 5 d. 9s. 0 d.

farmers in the interior of last year's crop.

The end of the week was very favorable

to the crop in this State, but early in the

week constant rains, and a damp, cloudy

atmosphere, gave weeds a chance to grow

apace, and prevented needed work being

pleasant fall there will be a great deal of

the crop on low heavy land that will not

amount to much. On the lighter soils,

especially where the land is rolling and

well drained, many fields look vigorous

and are growing finely, although all are

more or less backward. We have strong

hopes for a fair crop, but it is too early

yet to predict what the outcome will be,

especially with such a season as the

present one has proved. Quotations in

his market are 55@56c per bu. for No. 2,

with light demand. In Chicago the mar-

ket was much depressed early in the

week, but recovered toward the close,

when values were advanced from the

lowest points reached. Spot No. 2 is

quoted there at 50%c per bu., against 531

@53\c one week ago. In futures quota-

tions on the various deals are as follows:

July, 511c; August, 521c; September, 531c;

"Our receipts here to date from May 1 were, in 1882, 11,472,000 bu. Same time this year, 10,551,000, or near 1,000,000 less than last, and the price 28c per bu less. The quantity in Illinois in farmers' hands

is not over 40 per cent of last year, and in Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas certainly no

The export demand keeps up well

though the English markets, in sym

pathy with our own, are lower than :

week ago. The Liverpool market is quoted

steady at 5s. 11d. per cwt. for new

The receipts of oats in this market the

past week were 11,409 bu., and the ship-

date in 1882. Stocks in this city yester

day amounted to 27,127 bu., against

28,111 bu, the previous week, and 17,716

bu. at the same date last year. The visible

supply shows a decrease during the week

of 213,236 bu. Oats are yet on the down

grade, and quotations are now 37c per bu.

for No. 2 white, and 35c for No. 2 mixed.

Even at these figures buyers are not

plenty, and it is evident no one cares

about buying more than his present re

quirements justify in view of the proba-

bility of a heavy crop this season. The

Chicago market is in about the same shape

as our own, with perhaps a greater degree

are quoted at 33c per bu. for spot. In

futures July sells at 331c, August at 291c

and September at 29c. The New York

values declined. At the end of the week

slightly advanced. Quotations there are

as follows: No. 3 white, 40tc; No. 2 white,

43ac; No. 1 white, 47c; Western white,

43@47c; State white, 45@47c; No. 2

mixed 391@40c; No. 1 mixed, 40c; West-

ern mixed, 37@43c; No. 2 Chicago, 41c

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter shows no signs of improvement

in this market so far, and there is a slow

trade on the basis of 15@16c for fair to

demand. Receipts are quite large, and

stocks accumulate on their hands with the

present outlook. The Chicago market

seems to be improving, and the upper

grades are quoted slightly higher. Quo-

tations there are as follows: Fancy

creamery, 22@23c; fair to choice do, 18@

21c; choice dairy, 15@17c; fair to good

do, 13@14c; common grades, 11@12c.

The New York market is in a rather de-

pressed condition, although prices have

not declined any. Quotations on new

State stock in that market are as fol-

lows: Fancy creamery, 24c; extra do, 22

@23c; choice do, 21@211c; fair to good do,

191c; ordinary do, 15@16c; fancy tubs

do, 17@19c; and fair do, 15@16c P tb.

Quotations on new western are as follows:

Of the New York market the Commercia

"It commences to look pretty bad for

the butter market. Even the fancy table

cautious bids, while the great bulk of the

Western imitation creamery, choice ..

Western do, good to prime...
Western do, ordinary to fair
Western dairy, best......
Western dairy, good......

Bulletin says:

nixed, against 5s. 21d, one week ago.

prospects of the future:

easons in Chicago alone.

COEN AND OATS. price offered for the choicest full cream State, and 101@11c for second quality. The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 7,512 bu., and the at 9@10c per lb., and New York at 1112@ fact it would be useless for them to atshipments were 12,068 bu. The visible 12c. The market is quiet, and only a fair tempt to do so. Most of the New York supply in the country on June 28 amounted amount of business is doing. In Chicago to 14,631,577 bu. against 8,135,326 bu at the the market is a shade lower on some which to our mind is pretty conclusive same date last year. The export clearances grades, and unchanged on others. Quo for Europe the past eight weeks were tations there are as follows: 10.565.004 bu, against 1.598,815 bu. for the cream cheddars, \$\mathbb{P}\$ lb., \$9@9\frac{1}{2}c; full corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The cream flats, 91@10c; flats slightly skimvisible supply shows a decrease during the med. 6@7c: common to fair skims, 31@ week of 291,964 bu. The stocks now held 41c; low grades, 1@3c P b. In New in this city amount to 48,101 bu., against York there has also been a slight shading 50,054 bu last week, and 42,652 at the corin prices, although the export demand has
ly of Texas and Shorthorn sorts of wool,
which are now in excess of supply. New responding date in 1882. The market is again lower, under improved conditions reported for the crop at the west, and statements of large amounts yet held by

been quite active. market are as follow		•	u	0	te	at	1	0	ns	1	n	t	hat	١
State factory, fancy													10%	
State factory, prime													1014	
State factory, fair to goo													91/2	
State factory, ordinary.			. :							3	16	0	81/2	١
Ohio flats, choice												@		ı
Ohio flats, good to prim.										7	1/2	0	81%	ı
Creamery skims, choice.		٠.								6	,	@		ı
Creamery skims, good										5	•	@	51/2	ı
Creamery skims, faire.														ı
Skims, po		٠.			٠.				٠.	2		@	3	ı
The N. Y. Bulleti	n	0	f	8	38	t	u	r	da	v	sa	VS	of	ı

ing else to show except a materially in creased accumulation during the week,

very light export demand and home buy ers indifferent, holders seem to depend

The exports of butter from America

391,102 lbs., against 524,093 lbs. the

week has brought any improvement in

Cheese has declined a little the past

the general outlook.

done in the fields. Without a long the market:

"Strictly gilt-edge lots of colored would possibly command 10%c, and as some have passed at this rate we retain the quotation but 104@10% are nearer the general market, and sellers are very ready to let their stock go at the last-named figures, es There is considerable off" quality on sale to-day, the late ar rivals coming to hand in poorer condition and, with the siftings of the week als seeking sale, all faulty goods are particularly tame and unsettled, with 10c abou top for anything at all lacking in attractions. All commoner stock is available on pretty much buyers' own terms. Al together, the market is pretty slack and shippers not much worried about nex

The exports of cheese from all Ameri can ports for the week ending June 23d foot up 7,560,568 lbs., against 6,049,987 lbs. the previous week, and 3,533,540 two weeks ago. It will be seen that the ex port demand keeps up to good propor

October, 531c. A correspondent of the The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 55s. per cwt. for choice American cheese, a decline of 3s. per cwt. from the rates ruling a week ago.

WOOL. We have never seen a time in this State when the wool trade was in a more un satisfactory condition than at present Wool is coming in slowly, only those selling who need the money in their business or those who make it a rule to sell as soon as their clips are ready, market or no man ket. We have closely watched the east ern markets to see how the shutting down of some of the woolen mills affected them. So far there is no appreciable difference to be noted. If anything, the Boston market is stronger to-day than two weeks ago. The first large sale of the new ments were 2,934 bu. The visible supply Michigan clip is reported in the Commerof this grain on June 23 was 4,345,492 bu., cial Bulletin. A lot of 300,000 lbs. X, to against 1,926,495 bu. at the corresponding arrive, sold at 34c per 1b. It must be remembered that this sale is of graded woo and of the lowest grade, viz., X wool. From the fleeces from which it was select ed by the stapler were also taken delaine and combing wools which would sell at 40@44c per tb., so that it would not do to sell good Michigan fleeces on the basis of quotations of X wool in Boston market. The Boston market is quoted steadier and a trifle more active. The sales for the past week footed up 1,931,000 lbs. of domestic, and 116,000 lbs. of foreign, or 2, 147,000 lbs. in all, against 2,248,000 lbs. for the corresponding week last year. Quotations in that market are 38@40c per lb. for Ohio XX, and 36c for X; New Michigan X is quoted at 34c per lb., and old at 35c. But sales of Michigan X. probably of last year's clip, were made at 35@37c per 1b. toward the end of the week, and other grades appeared to be there was a stronger market; values were firmer. Among the sales of washed fleeces were the following: 9300 Ohio XXX on p. t.; 41,000 XX at 38@40c; 53,700 lbs. do X and above at 37@38c; 95,600 lbs Michi gan and Wisconsin X at 35@37c; 19,000 lbs. New York X at 35c. 39,600 lbs. No. 1 Ohio and Maine at 40@43c; 5700 lbs. various at 28@42c; 1,000 fbs. coarse at 30@35c; 300,000 lbs. new Michigan X, to arrive. at 34c. The sales of combing and delaine wool comprised 6800 ths Ohio fine delaine at 40@42: 10.800 lbs. No. 1 combins 42@45c; 9600 lbs fine medium do at 39@ 40c; 21,000 lbs. 1-blood Kentucky comb ing at 27½c; 10,000 lbs coarse do do at 23c; 22,000 lbs combing at 32@42c; 12,600 lbs. lbs. coarse do at 30@35c; 18,000 lbs. low

and unwashed combing, part at 24@25c. Speaking of these sales the Bulletin says: "These sales which we here report have been strictly for consumption; but inas-much as some large outside capitalists are preparing to speculate in wool, the oc-casion would seem to be opportune for a quiet resolve on the part of legitimate buyers and sellers to avoid the experience of last February. Prices are believed to have touched bottom, and are several cents a pound below the importing point under new tariff. A large buyer from west ern Massachusetts has made a second trip to California and is now in San Francisco with orders in his pockets equivalent to purchases of 1,500,000 pounds of wool Some of the largest and shrewdest woole manufacturers in this section have bought raw material freely during the past three weeks, were we at liberty to mention the names of some who have laid in all the the way from 500,000 to 1,000,000 pound apiece, their position as leaders in the manufacturing interest would be immedi ately recognized. But they have only bought because the wool was cheap. Pe fectly clean middle county Californ 55c to-day is like buying gold dollars for 97c, and the same may be said of scource Texas and territory at 65c. If the marke should jump up 2@3c a pound in grease however, the conditions would of cours be changed. Wool well bought on to-day' market will be regarded with complacence by manufacturers who have an actual use

This sounds very like a notice to deal | and Mrs. Watkins were untiring in their ers and manufacturers that wool is as low as it can be forced, and now is the time to buy. The statement that present prices are 3@4c per lb. below an importing basis is perfectly true, and if after the 4th of July wool should suddenly be come active, it would not surprise us any. Our readers who have wool to sell will lose nothing by keeping a close watch of the market. Of course the papers all say that a large number of manufacturers and dealers have decided to go off for a time and take a rest; but the telegraph extends all over this continent, and railway trains run every direction, so that 48

week, and 111c per lb. is now the best hours will bring them home any time. The New York market is reported dull and unchanged, with neither holders or Some Ohio cheese is selling in this market buyers attempting to force business. In sales are reported as on "private terms," that prices are not so very weak as deal ers would have us believe.

THE U. S. Economist, which can be re lied upon to give the best possible view of the market in the interests of manu-

"Receipts so far have been most large fleece has not yet come in to any large extent, except early short combings, which

market in that country, and fine clothing wools have the call. What matter if they can be imported at 31c per lb., if no one wants them?

The Economist reports a sale of unmer chantable Michigan at 314c per fb., and another of fine unmerchantable at 35c per lb.,-a sign that there is yet some value in a fine Michigan fleece. As to prices in Michigan they can be gleaned from the following summary of

The Portland Observer quotes wool at 28 t

Wool brings twenty-eight to thirty cents in Lansing Republican: Wool is coming in nore freely; the price so far has been thirty

Eaton Rapids Journal: Last week washed vool ranged from 25 to 31¼c, and unwashed from 17 to 20c.

Wool at Hastings on the 29th, under the influence of a lively competition among dealers, touched 33 cents, ranging down to 28c.

Ann Arbor Register: The wool market is still very slow. The amount sold up to date is much smaller than the amount reported at the corresponding time last year. Buyers do not care to pay over 28 cents, although 30 cents has been offered for choice clips.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR .- Some time ago I wrote you a letter on the wool and woolen tariff and that the changes in the duty on wool was in about fair proportion to those on woolen goods, that the wool tariff was still fairly protective and the change would have no lasting effect on the price, and that all things considered, it was well to wait and watch results and be satisfied. I still have the same opinion, and find myself sustained by the like view of Hon. G. S. Morrill. U. S. Senator from Vermont, a man of large experience and a sagacious friend of the wool interest. But I see that some leading wool growers in Ohio think differently, and are agitating for a restoration of the wool tariff as it stood before last winter's Congressional action. Doubtless your readers have been informed of this, but it is fair that I should frankly state it, as I have no wish to mislead any one by giving one side and withholding the other. The perturbation in the wool trade come

mainly from the mischievous agitation of the free traders, disturbing and unsettling wool manufacturers and others. "Let us have peace" and stability, and wool-grow ers and manufacturers, and other indus tries will go on with fair success. I need not repeat what I said in my former letter on the good and bad features of last winter's legislation. Yours truly, G. B. STEBBINS.

DETROIT, Mich., June 30th, 1883.

paper in the west, has failed to reach us n the last two months though the bungling operations of the Post office, and we are at loss to know what is going on in that State, unless through private corres pondence, which is not always accurate for obvious reasons. We understand,

We are very sorry our contemporary has not received the FARMER regularly, as we read its articles on wool with a great deal of interest. It can be relied upon to give the side of the marketthat represents the interests of dealers and manufacturers, and we therefore regard its utterances as defining the position of those important interests. We frequently differ from its reasonings, but seek to gain what knowedge of the wool trade we can from its columns. It is arrayed on the opposite side, but is entitled to the credit of speaking its mind frankly and undoubtedly honestly on its side of the question. We should miss its weekly visits very much.

for it, but anything that we may say of to-day's values must not be applied to fu-ture prices."

efforts to make the day a thoroughly enjoyable one, and they succeeded admir-

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Howell is having an art loan exhibition. The Genesee County House now has 45 in

St. Clair wants the Michigan Military Acad Grand Rapids has three hundred and twent

An Owosso man raises strawberries, 45 o which fill a box.

Mort's tanners at Reed City burned on the 27th. Loss, \$3,000.

West's furniture factory at Grand Ledge ourned on the 28th. Loss, \$8,000. A farmer near Plainwell has rye seven fee high, according to the Independen

Day Thompson, of West Armada, died las week from the effects of a kick from a colt. Bay City is to have another nitro-glycerine actory in place of the one recently The Pokagon gum factory sold \$486 worth of their peculiar product, in one week recent

Arbor Courier: J. J. Parshall ha

A. B. Markham, of Plymouth, is dead Hon. 8 years. The 24th annual meeting of the State Sunday school Association was held at Eaton Rapids

last week.

Benjamin Hebron, a wealthy farmer of Young's Prairie, Cass County, died very sud-denly, on the 28th. The St. Clair woolen mills have been closed

up. It is said twenty thousand dollars were lost in operating them. E. M. Hawley, proprietor of the Central Hotel, Hastings, fell down stairs on the night of the 26th, breaking his neck.

President E. M. Willits delivered his inaug ral address at the Normal, at Ypsilanti, last week, and has taken charge of the school. . The mill gates in a dam at St. Louis gave war

n the 26th, and the water lowered three feet in ne hour; damage about eight thousand dol-In an affray at Grand Rapids, on the 28th inney, a young farmer, stabbed John inflicting a wound which will prove

Four farmers living near Laingsburg have sold their coming wheat crop, to be delivered in Detroit in October, at \$1.17½ to \$1.17½ per

There are over 20 acres devoted to strawberry culture in Oshtemo. The crop this year is cor, only about twenty thousand boxes to the

St. Clair County has a "normal school" which will open July 10th in Fort Gratiot and continue six weeks. It is for the improvement

Utica Sentinel: Ira Blumburg fell from the caffolding of a barn he was building at Discond received such injuries as to cause his death two days later.

Ypsilanti had to pay \$50 to a lady for injur-ies caused by a defective sidewalk, and now the council spends most of its time in investigating the sidewalks.

Willie Goodwin, of East Saginaw, was run over last week by a wag on driven by a drunken man, and so injured that no hopes are enter-tained of his recovery.

The damage done by the heavy rains Eaton County last week is very great. Fields of grass and wheat were prostrated and potatoes and corn flooded. Monroe Democrat: Eighteen head of horses

and two ponies were bought in Monroe in three days of last week, to be forwarded to a riding academy in Philadelphia. The Holly Advertiser takes the right position when it declines to advertise gratultously all ent:rtainments of whatever class at which an

nission fee is charged. At Muskegon, on the 28th, half a million feet of lumber slid from the dock into the lake, car-rying with it several men. Two were drowned, and the others were rescued.

Derk C. Hoseling, wanted in Weikerland Holland, to answer for embezzling about 7,000 florins, was arrested at Grand Rapids last week, where he had lived since March.

The editor of the Ovid Register has regained without cribbing his umbrella.

James Barry, a moulder at Bay City, dropped he end of a ladle of molten iron he was carry ng, one day last week. The hot iron ran into ing, one day last week. The hais shoes, burning him terribly. The editor of the Midland Sun thinks that

place don't need a better advertisement than the fact that they grow strawberries there, twenty-six of which weigh a pound and measure Coldwater Republican: L. B. Johnson,

this city, lost all the fingers but one on his right hand, and had those of the left fearfully lacerated while running a jointing machine, on The Manistee lumbermen have agreed t curtail the shipment of lumber and shingles short one-half for the next three weeks, and

vant other manufacturers on the shore The Lexington Jeffersonian has a ibel suit in hand, and the editor asks his subscribers to pay up, we suppose so that in cases the suit goes against him he will be able to satisfy the judgment.

Recently at Hartland two thieves visited Mr Fay's barn, stole his horses and harness, stole a wagon from a neighbor, and loaded it with They were tracked nearly to Holly, and there the trail was lost.

The Muskegon Chronicle says: "The Grand Rapids base ball club has adopted the Latin motto: 'Frigidus diest quam sinistrum,' which being freely Englished is: "It's a cold day when we get left."

The Kalamazoo Telegraph says that in one day recently a dealer in that village sold 464 boxes of berries, the product of one woman's plantation, the work of which is now superinended by her little girl.

A petition asking the authorities at Washington to reinstate Captain Spencer, postmaster at Ypsllanti, against whom a charge of defalcation is pending, has been largely signed by the best citizens of that city.

The Jonesville Independent warns women in that vicinity and elsewhere to look out for the perfumery peddlers who are selling goods very cheap, saying that though the price is low the quality is more than poor enough to make it Coldwater Republican; A new pest has appeared on the grape vines in this vicinity. It is a small worm about one-half inch long and of the diameter of a halrpin, and of a light brown color. It wanders over the vines and

girdles the stems of the young fruit. Marshall Expounder: Parties in Clarendo Marshall Expounder: Parties in Clarenden recently sold a team in this city, representing them to be sound in every particular. It was not long before it was found the horses had been dosed and that one had the heaves badly. Suit was brought, and the original owners paid seventy dollars damages, aside from costs.

C. A. Carpenter, president of the Pontiac, Oxford and Caseville railroad, spread a banquet for 80 trackmen and half that number of friends of his own, when the tracklaying was finished to his farm, six miles west of Oxford.

The fifteen ladies present are cated to have The fifteen ladies present are stated to have laid in place on the ties the last two rails, each weighing 550 pounds.

A boat passing the government lighthouse at Passage Island, near Isle Royal, noticed signals of distress, stopped, and found the keeper and one child dead of starvation, and the mother in a pitiable condiion. A son had left for an adjacent island for supplies when the stock began to run low, but had not been heard from and undoubtedly was wreeked. The dead were burled and supplies left with the woman.

General. Hanlan has won \$35,000 by his oar in the last six years.

The Supreme court, of Ohio, last week de-

John Stryker, a young New York millionaire,

Omaha printers on a strike for higher wages, and all the papers are issued in reduced size. The big dam across the St. Joseph river, at Mishawaka, Ind., went out last week, causing

a heavy loss. Work has been commenced on the American pier for the new Canada Southern bridge at Niagara Falls.

A statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee was unveiled at Lexington, Va., oa the 28th, with imposing

Another colored boy, John H. Alexander, has passed the examination and been admitted to West Point academy.

The late Seth Turner, of Randolph, Mass., bequeathed that town \$10,000 for a library and \$25,000 for a free school. M. S. Nichols & Co., the collapsed Chicago

commission firm, will pay their creditors about 50 ceuts on the dollar. Levi D. Jarrard, missing ex-c u ity collector of New Brunswick, N. J., leaves a deficit of \$39,000 in his official accounts.

Richard Wagner, station master at Cornwell, Ont., was murdered by a tramp he attempted to eject from the station on the 28th.

Three special trains loaded with tea and silk from California passed through Chicago yes terday. There were 119 cars in all.

One thousand employes of the Bethlehem iron company's steel mill at Bethlehem, Pa., struck for higher wages and quit work.

Three convicts attempted to escape from the prison at Jasper, Ga., on the 28th, and the guard killed one, while the others escaped. Walter Gardner, an American cattle dealer,

has successfully swindled the Toronto and Quebec banks out of \$20,000 by means of forged checks. Near Missoula, M. T., a gravel train collided with a wood train and of 100 Chinamen on the

rmer 18 were killed outright and 30 more or Archbishop Wood's will leaves all his proper-y to his successor in office to be held in trust or his use as archbishop, and to be transmit-

ted to his successor. The internal revenue receipts for May show an increase of \$346,818 over those for May of ast year. Nearly all this increase was from

A gang of beggars, two men and three wo-men, arrested in Massachusetts, were found to have \$600 in their possession, the result of two

nonths' begging. Ex-Senator Yulee, of Florida, is about to

build a palatial residence in Washington, that will make other Senatorial houses look insig-nificant by comparison. Polk, the defaulting Tennessee treasurer, invested a large part of his stealings in certain mines in Mexico, which will, it is reported,

ield him \$150,000 a year. A site for the Garfield national monumen Cleveland. It will stand on an eminence which commands a view of the country for

Mrs. Ellen Vail, of Chicago, obtained a de cree from the courts of that city by which on the payment of about \$100,000 she will be en-titled to about 150 acres of South Lynne, a suburb of Chicago.

At Paducah, Ky., on the 28th, D. C. Culley. son of Prof. Culley, superintendent of public instruction, blew his brains out in a potato patch. His wife, who had planted the potatoes, died Sunday morning. The steamer Rothesay, plying on the St. Law-rence between Clayton, N. Y., and Morrisville, Ont., struck a rock last week near Thousand Island Park. She ware sayed,

but her passengers were saved. As the number of Indians on reservation decreases from year to year, the cost of keeping increases. The amount the government now has to pay is about \$160 a year each, counting men, women and children.

Great destitution is reported among the families of fishers along the Labrador coast, owing to the ice blockade preventing the arrival of spring supplies. Famine is imminent and deaths from starvation have occurred. At Montreal, last week, the city cancelled

Act of Motion and the city from the Grand Trunk company, and some of the indignant citizens have begun actions against every member of the council who voted for the meas-Secretary Teller has decided that the lands selected under the laws of Utah for university purposes are effective as to location, but he refuses to authorize their sale until the

The new insane asylum for Ohio is to be located at Toledo, and is to be on the "cotta plan." The plan contemplates a village of houses, 20 of which are to be occupied by asane, and the whole will accommodate patients.

ernment.

Extensive rains at Wilksbarre, Pa., have been followed by an extensive cave-in at the Baltimore mines, and the residents thereabouts are seeking sa'er localities. The subsidence carried down one house with its contents last week, to a depth of 75 feet.

On the tombstone of a drowned boy, in M souri, was inscribed this accusation against his companions at the time of the accident: "Killed by Philander Finley and Mart Boggs." They brought suit for libel, and a jury has awarded them \$800 damages.

Twenty six pauper immigrants have arrived at Buffalo, and 30 at Erie, P2., who had beer shipped from Ireland to Quebec and forwarded by way of Toronto across the United States boundary. They are now in the poorhouse, but will probably be returned to Canada. The National Millers' Association was i

session at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago last week, with nearly 200 millers in attendance. The principal object of the meeting it to combine against patent right sharks an to consider the mode of fighting future suite At Lampasas, Tex., the wife of C. H. Ros a prominent merchant, confined to her bed with sickness, was found on the 28th dying with a bullet hole in her breast. Her husband when questioned about it, replied by picking a pistol and shooting himself.

A band of desperadoes have organized reign of terror in Garland, Yell and Montgo ry counties, Ark., and have notified officer and leading citizens to leave the country fle governor has issued a proclamationalling upon the citizens to hunt down the outlaws. The receiver of the Chicago lard firm, no

says the liabilities will reach so, which amount \$4.000,000 is due Chicago I which were secured by lard as collateral, the settlement of accounts of outside bar has settlement of accounts of outside bar has settlement of accounts on \$50.000 and the says the only assets are \$50,000 and the offic The Planters' cettonseed oil works at Ne The Planters' cettonseed oil works at New Orleans, said to be the most extensive in the world, were struck by lightning last week, and the building, with its costly machinery and large stock of oil, was burned to the ground. The loss will reach nearly \$1,000,000, which is

the liabilities will reach \$6,000,000, o

partly covered by insurai Probably the largest cattle transaction the age is the purchase, just concluded in central Kentucky, of 1,100 high-grade and Shorthorn bulls, for the improvement of the 100-000 Texas cattle on the 500,000-acre tract of

the Franklin land and cattle company, located in the Texas Panhandle. The company is an English syndicate. A contract has just been closed at Montreal or the construction of a railroad from Corn vell, on the St. Lawrence river, to Sault Ste Marie. It is the largest contract ever taken Canada. The amount of the contract is between \$11,000,000 and \$12,000,000. The ros will be about 700 miles long and will be a link which will connect Portland, Maine, with Portland, Oregon.

Three thousand Chicago saloonists are in trouble. To escape the Harper high license bill they induced the city council to pass a special license ordinance for six months, but special neemse ordinance for six months, our no sconer had they taken out licenses under it than it is discovered to be defective and special meetings of the council have been called to draw up a new ordinance, and the saloonists will have to take out their licenses over again.

Foreign. Disease has destroyed 20,000 acres of rice in

Cholera is raging in Egypt, there having been

A farmer of Lake, near Milwaukee, has been arrested for having four wives and not living in Utah.

120 deaths in Damietta within twenty-four in Utah.

Gladstone says no Irish emigrants have been sent to America with knowledge of the gov-

Vessels through the Suez Canal are forbid-

The Japanese government has established a strict censorship of the press, under which II journals have discontinued publication and an editor has been thrown into prison.

Lessep's monopoly of the work of building canals across the Isthmus of Suez, and will demand power to construct a second one. Dispatches were received last week anno

resulting in the sinking of the lattwo minutes and the loss of 25 lives.

At Nyiregyhazu, in Hungary, Jewsare on trial charged with murdering a Christian girl to use her blood in their religious ceremonies. So great is the prejudice against the race that the horselle story is compraint believed as the the horrible story is generally believed, and the authorities have great difficulty in preventing the populace from assaulting the prisoners.

For the Michigan Farmer

PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY.

beautiful inland villages in this State, and is distant 36 miles north of Detroit. It has a population of 2,500 and is surrounded by a rich agricultural country. It is the home of many who have become well-to-do, and who have retired from the farm and settled down quietly. The introduction of this element has not added to the growth or prosperity of the village, but on the contrary retarded it. How ever, there are many fine private residences, good substantial brick stores two and three stories high, two fine churches. Methodist and Congregational, whose spires tower heavenward, streets and avenues that are well shaded; and we must admit that after all its residents are quite genial and sociable. From the high bluffs distant about one-half mile west of the village we get an unbroken view of the village and a landscape that is beautiful to the eye beyond description. As we get down to the village again, we find there are two hotels, one the Commercial, the home of many travelers; the other, the American, has lately had added to it a large brick addition three stories high, containing an elegant dining room and many suites of rooms that are furnish ed in modern style, all heated by steam and lighted with gas. Strong in the belief that mineral water might be obtained, some few citizens in 1880 raised \$5,000 to defray the expense of boring, and in the following spring, after boring 1545 feet, the strata containing the mineral water was reached. An analysis of the water was made by Dr. A. B. Lyons of Detroit, and found to be rich in medicinal properties. Straightway Romeo became a watering place. A plain but convenient bath-house was erected a few feet south of the hotel, and gentlemen and lady assistants engaged to assist the sick and feeble in securing a speedy recovery from their ailment. Mr. George Manning is the manager of the Mineral Spring Company and bath house. We should be pleased to give a more lengthy description and analysis of its famous waters, but Ben D. Taggart taps us on the shoulder, tips the wink, and we must go and look at his seven year old, bright bay Hambletonian stallion, standing 16 hands high, weighing 1,200 lbs., territorial has been replaced by a state government bred by Powell Bros., of Pennsylvania. His sire was Satellite by Robert

> ising. J. W. Thorington, of Bruce, shows a pair of one and two-year-olds, Mr. Frink, of Utica, one two-year-old and Emmet Brown, of Troy, a two year-old, all of which are very likely. While here Geo. G. Hartung tells us we must go and look at his farm; but time forbids and the invitation is reserved for a future time, but we do have time to go and look at Hartung's Taggert and Mooney's Clydesdale stallion Young Contest. This horse is eight years old, dark brown in color, four white feet and star in forehead, and of the best Clydesdale blood in Scotland from the sire, and his dam the best of the North of England; is said to be a fine getter, taking. if we recollect rightly, the first prize in his class at the State Fair last year. We shall be in this town again shortly and shall see some of his get of which some mention has been made to us. A. A. Briggs, of the American Hotel,

Bonner by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, etc.

dam Lady George by Young Royal George,

by old do, by Warrior, etc, a strain of

blood to please the most exacting observer,

is fine in style and perhaps not equalled

by any stallion in disposition. We have

seen some of his colts that are very prom-

gave us the weight of his two-year-old Essex sow, bred and fatted by himself which had just been killed, as 635 pounds, dressing 520 pounds, and thus do the landlords add to their profits.

Again at Metamora, and Mr. M. N Kelly, E. L. Connors, H. Townsend and Mr. Henderson take us in hand each, daily, and we ride over hill and dale. In Metamora we called on Alfred Moon, who owns 140 acres of splendid land with fine house and substan tial barns; has a good flock of 90 grade sheep and raises as much wheat to the acre as any other man in town. Also J. O. Govan, who, together with his son-inlaw, owns and works 360 acres that we cast a lingering look after. Mr. G. showed us his two-year-old Shorthorn bull which he bought at four months old at Birmingham, and bred from the stock of John Lessiter. This bull is good in all his points, and ought to make a good sire to breed from. In the distant pasture w see a lot of grade cattle and his flock of 283 grade sheep. His ram is full bred and of Taylor stock.

F.G. CHIDSEY (SUCCESSOR TO THES. M'GRAW,) MOOT ON COMMISSION.

Foot of Bates St., Detroit, Mich. Cash advances made on Consignments

month Lessite assure one. M. H 120 ac and g like bu ed in and wl paper : we'll to is pul tects o farmer litter which ! has 50 that ar pair of will fi 2,500 11

Wm.

riage 1

A ple was had the gra acre far brood n and two a Goldthe farm variety grade sh as we w the rear deliciou water t surface tle mill.

ter use.

facturers, says:

have accumulated to some extent, while we know that considerable old fleece re mains on hand for sale in some quarters with no buyers at prices demanded. Therefore we can only quote prices nominal all around. Thirty-five hundred bales Australian were bought at the London sales for America, July duty. English wool can be laid down in New York at 31c, and upwards, according to grade and

But English wools are a drug in the

SALES IN THE INTERIOR.

The Owosso Press quotes wool at 20 to 3 The Lapeer Democrat tersely says: Woo

Jonesville Independent: Wool is coming in freely, clean lots bringing 30 cents, which is the top of the market. Plainwell Independent: Only 3,000 pounds of wool have been marketed here so far this season, the price ranging to 30c.

Howell Republican: Wool is beginning to come to this market quite lively. Prices rank in the main from 28 cents to 32½ cents pe

THE WOOL TARIFF.

however the opening prices for good clips are 28@30c in that State."—U. S. Economics

Ox Saturday last we had the pleasure of meeting with the Manchester and Norvell Farmers' Clubs, at the residence of Mr. L. D. Watkins, near Manchester. The attendance was large, and the discussions quite interesting. In our next issue we shall give a full report of the meeting, which was made up of representative farmers and their wives. Mr.

The English House of Lords has rejected the bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister, by a vote of 145 to 140.

den to communicate with way stations, owing to fears that cholera may thus be spread.

British ship owners are decidedly against De

Dispatches were received later within ing that the New Zealand steamers Hurunui and Waitara collided in the English Channel, and Waitara collided in the English Channel, resulting in the sinking of the latter within

A considerable number of suspects have been arrested at Berlin, Dresden and other places, who are supposed to be connected with a conspiracy for betraying secrets relative to the German military organization.

Romeo is one among many of the

called " tance v McGreg taken ti and besi of Merin not pass Right co ous hear who can carved o proud. owned a sons Ar pleasant noticabl have eve comfort We stroll gent old and n good o thorough in one found a f from G. 1 in fine co eight yea two years some in sheep ar Taylor flo Genesee. sheared la with thre this flock form and such a nu can well t of our go but notice that exists locality, us much good by able home our succe L. Atherh a few mon well-bred ing but fo astic over for he has by Towns Wm. H. to an olde some of hi while thos 121, 111 ar buck, "La bred from this year, growth, w staple. H care and a by his son

> hard enoug the eastern an iron con this place t was in very changed its He has dra cars with s doing his o ing a fine h year, when Dr. Davi his herd a bred Holste Johnson of Anenjoy

iel Reed, w

farm of 170

some Sho

Perry of Or

distant for

shades of n

and the dev

Winegar's,

He showed

fine driving

folk sow, w

that are cro

We left th

yearlings a

just as the through a w farms and of Metamor. to which pla tempted to shearing his your repres cheerfully s We looked horns, that they are in

size and for to go more e He has st

Wm. I. Allen tempts us from the carriage by promising to show us his 18 months old Shorthorn bull bred by John Lessiter, and as we look at him we feel assured that he will develop into a good

M. E. Delano, north of Thomas, owns 190 acres, made up of good grazing and grain land, with pleasant homelike buildings and a wife deeply interested in the management of the farm, and who shows her appreciation of your paper as she says, "Why, yes; of course we'll take your MICHIGAN FARMER, for it is published in our own State, protects our interests and should be in every farmer's house." Here we look at a nice which he has been keeping for years. He pair of two-year-old grade ste rs as you will find in the county, weighing now

A pleasant visit with Mr. Levi H. Reed was had, as we strolled with him out to the grain fields and pastures of his 207 acre farm, where we saw his ten year old brood mare with a little colt by her side and two three-year old colts, one of them a Gold-dust. He told us his son worked the farm; that they considered themselves variety farmers, and that they had 100 grade sheep. We were more than pleased as we walked back down a slight hill in the rear of the house and drank a long of Bay City, Mich. delicious draught of cold pure spring water that came bubbling up from the surface in sufficient quantity to turn a little mill, or it might be perverted into better use. With good reason is this farm called "Cold Spring Farm." In the distance we can see the farm of James McGregor. Now knowing that he had taken the FARMER for nearly 40 years, and besides was one of the best breeders of Merino sheep in this county we could not pass him; and 'tis well we did not. Right cordial was the grasp of this generous hearted, hospitable Scotchman's hand, who came into this town about 1842, and carved out of this wilderness of stalwart trees a home of which he can well be proud. It consists of 226 acres, and is owned and worked with the aid of his two sons Andrew and John. The house is pleasant, the barns in good shape, noticably the sheep barn, where they have everything convenient for the care, comfort and rotection of their fine flock. We strolled with this kindly and intelligent old gentleman into the back fields, and noticed everything was in good order, and quite up to a thorough system of farming. Here in one of the high rolling fields we found a fine herd of eight Shorthorns bred from G. W. Phillips' stock. This herd 's in fine condition, and consisted of a cow eight years old, one six, one three, one two years old and two yearlings, all handsome in color and form. His flock of PUBLIC SALE sheep are all thoroughbred, from the Taylor flock, and his fine buck is from Old Genesee. They are 150 in number, and sheared last year an average of 132-16 lbs. with three inch staple. The beauty of this flock to us is their uniformity of size,

staple. He is well assisted in the good care and attention that he gives his stock by his son Wilfred, who showed us five yearlings and one two-year-old. O. A. Lewis owns, lives and works hard enough on his 160 farm, just outside the eastern limits of the village, to break an iron constitution. He has not been on this place two years yet, and altthough it was in very bad condition, he has rapidly changed its appearance for the better. He has drawn to the depot and filled 68 cars with stone from this farm, besides doing his other work. He intends building a fine house upon it within the next

that exists among sheep breeders in this

well-bred sheep. He has not been farm-

ing but four or five years, yet is enthusi

for he has 26 registered ewes, two bred

Wm. H. Blow, that would be a credit

some of his ewes was 16, 15 and 14% lbs.,

while those of his yearlings show 13%,

121, 111 and 131 lbs. His two-year-old

buck, "Lad," shows good form, and was

bred from the McGregor flock. His clip

this year, with 14 days less than one year's

growth, was 27 lbs, 8 oz., with 21 inches

to an older breeder. This year's clip of

Dr. David F. Stone has lately added to his herd a fine two-year-old three-quarterbred Holstein heifer, bred by Dr. Wm. Johnson of Vassar.

year, when it will make him a desirable

An enjoyable visit was had with Nathanfarm of 170 acres in good shape. He has farm of 170 acres in good shape. He has some Shorthorns purchased from F. Perry of Orion, but the pasture was too distant for us to see them. Though the shades of night were closing around us. and the dew falling, we stop at Henry Winegar's, who owns a farm of 120 acres. He showed us some good grade cows, a fine driving team, an unusually good Suffolk sow, with a litter of pigs by her side that are crossed with the Chester White.

We left the pretty village of Metamora just as the sun was rising, and passed Dry Hop Yeast. through a well-settled country with large farms and prosperous looking surroundings. As we near the farm of Clark Townsend, who lives two miles west and north of Metamora, on the road towards Hadley, to which place we are hastening, we are tempted to stop and make his acquaintance. We find him busily engaged in myanshearing his bunch of sheep, but he meets your representative very cordially, and cheerfully shows him all round the farm. We looked at his small herd of Shorthorns, that for the number fills the bill; they are in fine condition, and of good size and form. It is Mr. T.'s intention and music for 16c. Patter & Co., 47 Barclay st, NY to go more extensively in to this stock. He has started out all right, and \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. Haller & Co., Portland, Ma

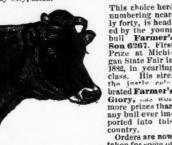
should continue. His farm contains 300 acres of very rich land, rolling just sufficiently to make a very handsome farm, is rich, easily tilled, and produces largely. His barns are insufficient apparently, but he informs us, as we notice this, that he intends to build more very soon. His elegant new frame house, that he built and finished last year, is two stories high, very large in size, built in modern style, and would grace some of Detroit's avenues. Is is of wood, stands on sightly ground, and as we go through it we think it almost large enough for a hotel. It is furnished very finely, is conveniently arranged and heated by a furnace. It cost an even \$4,000, and we litter of Poland-China pigs, a breed think it the best house in the town. Although so early in the morning we were has 50 grade sheep, some young stock pleasantly received by Mrs. T. and daughthat are very good, and as handsome a ter; but business calls are to be made at other places, and we must leave this very pleasant home. ON THE WING

" Rough On Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JERSEYS. RIVERSIDE PARK FARM,



This choice herd numbering nearly forty, is headed by the young bull Farmer's Son 6267. First Prize at Michigan State Fair in 1832, in yearling class. His sire, the justice of the farmer's Giory, and won more prizes than any bull ever imported into this country.

his bull calves to come. Some choice animals for some of sale. Visitors velcome. Address ISAAC MARSTON, Detroit, or J. F MULDRAGH, Manager, Kawkawiin, Mich.

SPRINGDALE HERDS

TURNER & HUDSON LANSING, MICHIGAN, -IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF-

Berkshire, Suffolk & Poland-China Swin

Largest, best and most complete herds of thes beeds, and finest piggery in Michigan. Neithe pains nor expense have been spared in gettin these choice herds together. We warrant satisfaction to all who may favor us with orders. All Breeding Stock Registered.

RENICK

- ox -WEDNESDAY JULY 18, '83 I will sell at public auction on my farm, six miles from Winchester, Ky., sixty head of Shorthorns, all bred by myself, and all descended from the celebrated cow imp. Rose of Sharon by Belvedere.

The success of this herd in the show rings in Kentucky and other States, the number of herds that are headed by Rose of Sharon bulls, and the large number of females that have been expored to distinguished breeders in England and Sco land attest its appreciation by the public.

The portion of my herd offered consists of young and desirable animals constituting its choice and bloom. form and staple; we never having seen such a number running so very even. He can well take his place in the front as one of our good breeders. We cannot help but notice right here the perfect harmony

that exists among sheep breeders in this locality, and it is a feeling that pleases us much. We bade this family good byc and leave their hospitable home with many hearty wishes for our success, and hasten on to the farm of our success, and hasten on to the farm of the home with many hearty wishes for our success, and hasten on to the farm of the home with many hearty wishes for our success, and hasten on to the farm of the home with many hearty wishes for our success, and hasten on to the farm of the home with many hearty wishes for myself at clinonile, Ky.

Atherbolt where we cheerfully visit the farm of the home with many hearty wishes for myself at clinonile, Ky. TWENTY YOUNG COWS.

Clintonville, Ky.

ABRAM RENICK j19-jy3-10 a few moments while looking at his flock of TONFERRY & CONTROL DESCRIPTION PRINCED AND astic over his sheep, and well he may be, by Townsend, of New York, and two by

FOR 1883. CATALOGUE OF DUTCH BULBS, TURNIP SEEDS, new crop ready in July. Write for prices.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detr it. MI h.

FOR SALE.

A JERSEY BULL CALF, Kathrilla's Yokun No. 3853; aropped April 4th, 1883; sire, Syring's Yokun No. 3814, bred by Richard Goodman, Jr., lennox, Mass., dam, Kathrilla No. 12389, bred hv Ho., Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vt. Both trains noted butter stock, Price, \$75, 10, Address jy TIMES PRINTING CO., Owosso, MI:



Book-keeping, Penmanship and Business Forms for Self Instruction sent by mail for \$2. Also the Hand Book of Social Forms at \$3 50. Agents Wanted. Address W. F. PARJONS' Business College,

Kalamazoo, Mich.



Late Improved Vegetable DRY HOP YEAST

J. B. STRATTON was the discoverer of Our "STRATTON'S BRAND" is made Warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Is superior to all other brands.

For sale by all Grocers. Manufactured UNION YEAST CO.,

Detroit, Mich. \$250 AMONTH, Ag'ts wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich PIG tx1: Icator to aid animals in giving birth, Send for circular to WM. DULIN, Avoca, Potawatamie Co., Iowa,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



"BUCKEYE" SPRING-TOOTH CULTIVATOR FOUR COMPLETE MACHINES IN ONE!

Flist: Beats any Cult vator made for Corn. Second: Will work a harder Summer Fallow than any Fallow Cultivator. Third Will tear up less Sods than any Floating Harrow. Fourth: Is a first-class Broadcast Seeder. P. P MAST & CO., Manufacturers, Springfield, Ohio.

very purest and best Bates sires.

E. P. B'JRRALL, State Agen', Jackson, Michigan.

SUMMER SERIES

BUCKEYE PUNCHED RAIL FENCE. Kentucky Shorthorn Sales WROUGHT IRON

MAST, FOOS & CO., SPRINGFIELD, ÓHIO



SEPARATOR

Kidder's Slide Door Hanger It does away with the fron track

Cannot be Thrown Off the Track.

thereby obviating the great diffi-culty that has heretofore existent with all other Hangers. It is stronger and less liable to break runs easily and will not get out o The Kidder Slide Door Hanger Co., Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers

Address all orders to B. J. FLUMMERFELT. M'gr. Romeo, Mich.

Paninsular Steam Ke t FRUIT DRIER FOR FACTORY USE. Eclipses All Others. NEW PROCESS.

Write for Descriptive Pamphl t, address GAANGER & SIBLEY, Arn ada, Mich

A FARM FOR SALE one mile north of Fowlerville, in the town of Handy; 80 acres, 60 under the plow; a good fram nouse; flowing well; small fruits and orchard will sell land alone or team, tools, stock and crop For particulars, address HENRY CROOP, j19-2w Fowlerville, Mich.

A No. 1 Farm For Sale The farm owned by the late Abel Beers, in Ben nington, Shiawassee Co., Mich., 8½ miles south of Owosso, 4 miles north of Perry, a station on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad. The farm consists of 280 acres of first class farm land, 280 acres well improved. Two good houses, two large barns, two never-failing wells, two windmills, 60 acres of wheat on the ground, 120 acres seeded down. Near school and church. For particular-apply on the premises or address

apply on the premises or address

MRS. CATHARINE R. BEERS,

MRS. CATHARINE R. BEERS, a17-tf D sirable Farm For Sale. The "Mission Farm," adjoining the village of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., consisting of 160 acres, can be purchased on easy terms. There are 120 acres in proved; well fenced and underdrained; good buildings; fine fruit and splendid water in abundance Within half a mile of depot renders it very desirable for a home. Stock, fruit, garden or grain farm, information can be obtained at the farm or of the GEO. A. BAKKER. Sarjnaw Mich.

farm. Information can be obtained at the farm or fe-tf GEO. A. BAKER, Saginaw Mich. STOCK AUCTIONEER.

FRANCIS GRAHAM

FOR SALE.

To the Breeders of Merino Sheep: I have 18 very fine Rams for sale, sired by F. C. & A. A. Wood's ram Sheldon. All registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers. Correspondence solicited my29tf JAS. W. DEY, DEVERAUX, MICH.



SEVEN KENTUCKY-BRED BULLS

FOR SALE.

JULY 24th, Messrs. Estill & Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., will sell about 60 head of well-bred Shorthorns of the following families: Renick Roses of Sharon, Flat Creek Marys, Josephines, Gentle Annie Phyllises, Goodnesses, &c. These cattle are the get of the Bates and Rose of Sharon bulls 4th Duke of Geneva, Grand Duke of Geneva, Barrington Duke, Barrington Duke 3d, 14th Duke of Sharon, Duke Ranock, and 3d Duke of Sharon, Duke Ranock, and Sharon Sharon, Duke Ranock, and Sharon Sharon Sharon, Duke Ranock, and Sharon and 3d Duke of Flat Creek, and embrace the entire partnership herd. These cattle are young, healthy, regular breeders, mostly red and good individuals.

JULY 25th, J. V. Grigsby and Robinson Bros. will sell at Winchester, Ky., 60 head of choice cattle. Mr. Grigsby's offering will consist of about 20 head of pure Bates Praggs, including 3 or 4 very fine Young Bates bulls, and one of the best bred J Princesses to be found. The owner thinks this at least as good a lot of Bates cattle undividually as he ever saw offered for sale. Robinson Bros. will sell 40 head, the pick of their herd, including 7463 2d Duke of Barrington and his very superior calves. Our cattle are young and fine and highly bred—Barringtons, Peris, Miss Wileys, Victories Bates, topped Mayor, Phyllices Beaco, Sharron, Leephings & Company Company Company (1998). Victorias, Bates-topped Marys, Phyllises, Rose of Sharons, Josephines, &c.

JULY 26th, Messrs. B. A. & J. T. Tracy and W. D. Thomson will sell at Winchester. Ky., over 50 head of highly-bred Shorthorns, including 22 head of highly Bates topped Young Marys, some of them having six and eight Bates tops. Two bulls of this family are second to none in the country, either in breeding or individual merit. Seventeen Young Phyllises and Josephines by the same Bates sires, also some Bates cattle of the Craggs sort, and highly Bates topped families that will commend themselves to the admirpers of Bates blood. selves to the admirers of Bates blood.

JULY 27th, Col. Wm. M. Irvine, Richmond, Ky., will sell 54 head, his entire valuable herd—Mazurkas, Young Marys, Georgianas, Mason Victorias, Tinys, Lady Carolines by Newtonian, White Roses by Publicola, Cleopatras, &c. His herd has all been bred by himself, reared in the open fields summer and winter, and in most instances he has bred their dams. If not sold privately before he will sell 50 head of highly bred Southdown sheep, also two blue grass farms, one 200 acre tract, the other 300 acres

For catalogues address each at their respective postoffices. Lexington, Winches ter and Richmond are all connected by railroads.

HOSTS OF HORSES. 350 Percheron-Normans!

Have been purchased in Franco the past Ninety Days, by M. W. DUNHAM,

Oaklawn Farm, Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.



THIS

MEVER FAMO BEFORE S BREED,

35 ALREADY ARRIVED; 175 WILL ARRIVE JULY 5th, AND 140 SEPTEMBER 1st, When it is believed the number of Pure Breds then on hand at Oaklawn will be nearly

FIVE HUNDRED.

Upon their arrival a New Catalogue will be issued. Come and see for yourselves the greatest importing and Breeding establishment in the world. Visitors always welcome, whether they desire to purchase or not. Carriage at depot. Telegraph at Wayne, with private Telephone connection with Oaklawn. Our Colorado Ranges of 700 square miles now contain 2,000 Mares and 20 Imported Percheron Stallions in service.

CHAMPION GRAIN DRILL WITH OR WITHOUT

Fertilizer Attachment, Spring Hoes or Corn Planter.



FORCE FEED GRASS SEEDER Every Fertilizer Drill warranted to sow easily, evenly and accurately any of the various kinds of Phosphates or Guano Wet or D y. The only Grain Drill having a Special

Device for Planting Corn for the Crop. No GRAIN DRILL in the market can perform so great a variety of work. Many thousands in use. Send for DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET to JOHNSON, CERE & TRUMAN, 81 & 83 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio.

PURPLE Potato Bug Poison. Potato Bug Peison. MARK. TRADE **F' If nearest dealer has not got it, write to HEMINGWAY'S LONDON PURPLE CO., Limited P. O., Box 990, No. 90 Water Street, New York, who will send prices and testimonials.

will stand at my barn in the township of Bruce, Macomb County, during the season of 1883. Here s \$15 to insure. He is a large horse, stan ing 16½ hands high, fine looking, good disposition, is a blood bay in color, with small star in forehead, two white hind feet, and black points. He is highly bred. For particulars address ROBERT MILLIKEN, Almont, Mich.

SHORTHORN BULL FOR SALE.

The bull Michigan Archduke 6th got by Marquis o' xford 39861, out of uchess of Carbridge by 22d Duke of Airdrie 18695. He was calved Nowmber 10, 1880, bred by Avery & Murphy, and one of the best bred bulls in the State. His stock are all fine animals. Will be sold very reasonable as I cannot use him muc longer. Address my29tf WM. CONLEY, Marshall, Mich.

very reasonable prices. Ruse of Sharons, Jo-phines and Young Marys. Color, reds and dark ans. Correspondence pro optly answered. WM. & ALEX. MOPHERSON, Howell, Mich.

Highlander Hambletonian MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BREE LIVE-STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.



CLYDESDALE HORSES, PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES, TROTTING-BRED ROADSTERS, HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE. Our customers have the a vantage of our many news, experience in breeding and importing large collections opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices because of extent of business and low rates of transportation. Catalognes free, Corre-pondence solicited. Mention Michigan Farward.

Springboro, Crawford Co., Penn.

DIRECTORY

- OF -Michigan Breeders.

CATTLE.-Shorthorns. OHN F. DREW, Jackson, breeder of thor-oughbrel Shorthorns. Young bulls and heifers or sale. Correspondence solicited. Residence even miles north on Gravel Road.

L. BROOKS, Novi, Ca land Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Jersey Red wine; stock for sale. Write for prices. my29 D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co.

. breeder of Shortnorn Cattle and thorough-red Jersey Red Hogs. Young stock for sale at casonable prices. my15-6m²

S. BROOKS, Brighton, Mich., breeder of A. Registered Shorthorns of lealing families—Comonas, Floras, etc. Also American Merino theep and Poland China Swine. Young stock for an international control of the control of OBT. MILLIKEN, Almont, Macomb Co., h breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Hambletonian norses and Poland China Hogs. Stock for sale. Ferms easy. Correspondence solicited.

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcaim Ca., breeo, er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merine je27-1v*

TEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene T see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn attle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Re-wine. Correspondence solicited. ja17-1v* C. WIXOM, Wixom, breeder of Sharthorus Rose of Sharon, Lady Helen, and Aylesbramlies. Stock for sale. All correspondence will receive prompt attention.

W. M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of Shorthorns. Princinal families. Ros-of Sharon, Phyllis and Young Mary; also breeder of Thoroughbred American Merinos and Poland

W. GRAHAM, Rochester, Oakland Co., Mich breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle thoroughbred and grade Jerseys and Berksbirs, wine. Stock for sale. Write for prices. 1141v

WM. & ALEX, McPHERSON, Howell, Mich., breeders of Shorthorn cattle spectoswold sheep. Stock for sale; prices resemble. 12-1y M. WHITAKER, Hazelnut Ridge Farm.
Lima, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Shorthorn
attle and American Merino Sheep. Young stool

JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich. breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale both bulls and helfers, on reasonable terms. Co-respondence solicited.

JULY 23d, The Hamiltons, Mt. Sterling, Ky., will sell at Lexington, Ky., 50 head choice Shorthorns from their celebrated Flat Creek herd of the superior Bates families they are now breeding—Kirklevingtons, Places, Constances, Alexander, Miss Wileys, Josephines, Gentle Annie Phyllises and Flat Creek Marys, topped with the A. BROOKS, Wixom, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Families represented: Oxford Gwynnes, Phyllis, Pomona, Bell Duchess, Bonnie Lase, etc. LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown sheep. Stock for sale.

JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifer for sale. Correspondence solicited.

J. E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American sheep, Poland-Chinas and Jersey Red swine and Plymouth Rock chicks. P. O. Bedford, Calboun Co., Mich. Correspondence invited.

W. E. BOYDEN, Delli Mills, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Shorthorns, also Merino Sheep Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited

Holsteins

R. G. WASHBURN, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co. breeder o and dealer in thoroughbred and imported Holstein Cattle. First-class stock for sale W. A. ROWLEY, breeder and dealer in Dutch Fresian (Holstein) Cattle and Regis tered Berkshire Pigs. Residence, one half mile west of Grand Trunk Depot, Mt Clements. oil-3m W. SEXTON, Howell, importer and breed-er of thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, Stock farm, three miles south.

A UNDERWOOD, Addison, breeder and dealer in Holstein cattle. Stock for sale Correspondence solicited.

Devons.

A J. BURROWS, Troy, Oakland Co., proprietor of Oakland Herd of Registered
Devon cattle. Awarded seven prizes at late State
Fair on nine head—two firsts, three seconds and
two thirds. Stock for sale.

#26-1y

Jerseys.

W. J. G. DEAN, Oaklawn Herd, Hanover Mich. Stock of the Alphea and other note strains for sale. All stock in the American Jerse Cattle Club Register. Prices very reasonable for quality of stock. Farm, ½ mile cast of village.

Ralinu ays.

R. CARUSS, Essex, Clinton Co., St. Johns Lerino sheep and Essex hogs. Correspondence so i.ited.

Herefords.

DROOK FARM HEREFORDS. Days Clark, Proprietor, Lapeer, Corresponden SHEEP.-Merinos.

C. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merino Sheep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. may8-1y* may8-1y*

A T. SHORT, Coldwater, breeder of thorough bred Merino sheep. Stock in both Vermom and Michigan Registers. Stock for sale. Corres pondence solicited. AKE BROS., Wixom, Oakland Co., breeders of Registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale Correspondence solicited. f13-1y.

B. HAMMOND, breeder of Registered Me-or ino Sheep, proprietor of "Prairie Home" Stock Farm, Kalamazoo, Mich. Stock for sale at all times.

A DAM DIEHL, Milford, Mich., breeder of A registered and unregistered American Merios. Stock for sale on very reasonable terms correspondence solicited. d28-1y J. & E. W. HARDY, Oceola Center, dy J. ingeton Co., brieders of Registered Merine heep trucing to best Vernann flocks. Stock for ale. Correspondence solicited.

H. THOMPSON, Grand Blanc, Michigan Breeder of Registered Merinos of Atwood tock, descendants of most noted families of fin ored animals. Size, form and density of fleeer m80-8

M. FELLOWS, Manchester, Washtenaw (10) J. I keep on hand at all times a good stock of flegistered stering sheep of my own breeding of selection in Vermont. Stock always for sale W. & O. BABNES, Byron, Shiawasses of Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep and Fr and 4 him Swine. A choice lot of young stock to sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicites

RED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeden Registered Merl o Sheep Young Stock Polale Correspondence solicited. WILL N. ADA 48, breeder of and dealer to Registered Merino Sheep. A choice iot of Rams for sale. Correspondence colicited. Resi lence in Blackman; P. O., Jackson. Mich.

S. B & M BER, Highland, Michigan, Oakland Co., breeder of Registered Merinos, bred from e best flocks in Vermont. Also high grades wee and rams for sale at fair prices

A. WOOD, Saline, Mich., breeder of ther onghived Merino Sneep. A large stock con tantily on band. J EVARTS SMITH, Ypsianti, b eeder of tho o onghored Merine the pregistered in Vermoni Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own brood-ing, tog-ther with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing, elsewhere.

DICKEY BROS. & SHULTZ, Coldwater breeders of Registered Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited 131-17

Shropsbire Downs.

WESLEY J. GARLOCK, Howell. Michigan.
The only flock and herd of imported Shropshire sheep and improved Chester-White hogs in Livingston Co., and the oldest established in Central Michigan. All lambs this season from the imported prize ram "Roderick Dhu," bred by T. A. Parry, Shropshire, England. Orders for young stock taken now.

YOUNG MEN Now is the time to learn TELEBRAPHY Written guarantee given to furnish paying situations. Bor terms, ad-

HOGS.—Berkshires & Suffolks.

CHANDLER, breeder of thorthorns and unfolk and K-+x wine, Stock for Sales re pondenc- solicited. Jerone. Mich. 1068

The BCOL, Lucing Mich, breeder of Berk-hire and Suffolk Swine All Berkshire stock recorded Correspon one solicited of C. w. JONES. Redhand, Asiamazoo County, breader of oure bred Polond Chinas. The bred Polond Chinas. The can Polond China Records in the Onio and American Polond China Records.

MPROVED BERKSHIRES of best strains of blood for sale by Hiram Walker & Sone, Wolk erville, Ont. For par iculars address CHARLES SWANN, Farmer, Walkerville, Ont. Jean am W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co. Mich, Breeder of pure Suffolk and Cheeter White Swin. Aliss diver Spangled Ham burg fowls. Choice Stock for sale.

Chester Whites

PRANK C. CREGO, breeder and shipper of the choicest strains of Chester White Swines Parties desiring stock that is strictly first-class, at reasonable prices, should address us at once at Strickland, Isabella Co., Mich.

ICHARDSON & REED, Jackson, breesers and shippers of Chester White Swine. We are now realy to book orders for spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. A. SEARING, Lyons, Ionia County, Mich., breeder and shipper of Chester White Swine, bred from stock obtained from the celebrated herd of S. H. Todd, Ohlo, and S. G. Taylor, Case Ca. Mich., and the best strains of blood in Illinois and Pennsylvania Vounce stock for sale, port stock

New York Breeders

SHEEP.-American Merinos.

J CONKLIN, Dundee, Yates Co, Br-coer Young stock for sale, correspondence solicited.

Ohio Breeders.

SHEEP-Spanish Merinos.

CAMPRELL, Pittefild. Lorain (centy, Ohio, bre-der of thoroughbred spanish Meri-heep. Prize Winners. stock for sai . 42-17 W. THOM 48, Greenwich. Huron Co., Ohio D. Breeder of thoroughbred spanish beep; all r gistered in Vermont Register. ock always for sale



LEVI ARNOLD Riverside Stock Farm.

PLAINWELL, MICH. - BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF-Pure-bred Recorded Poland China Swine.

Registered Jersey Cattle. (A. J. C. C. H. R.,. and Registered Merino Sheep.

Poland Chinas still a speci lty Herd established n 1869. Is the larges herd in the state. Is emphatically a h rd of prize winn rs. S ock all dark in color and faultiess in style, consisting entire y of the most coted families of the day. Fig. of 1862 sired by five boars of the highest breeding, including U. S of Riverdde No 265; Black Tom, stred by Tom Co win 28 No 2637, Hopeful, stred by Eopeful No 941, and others of the quality. Pairs and rios not of kin. Stock all registered in Ohio P. C. Record. Special rat s by American United States and Adams Express Companies. Prices reasonable and quality of stock first class. For prices and particulars address as above.

All correspondence promptly answered. mr22-ly

FOR SALE.

A choice lot of American Merino bunks, Poland China swine bred from some of the best families in Ohro and Michigan. Also some choice young shorthorn heifers and bulls. Prices reasonables. Correspondence solicited All stock gravanteed. L. K. BEACH, Box 450, Howe. L, Mich.

A. J. MURPHY. Breeder of Pure-bred R POLAND CHINA SWINE,

PLAINWELL OE SILVER CREEK, MON. My her tis dark in col r and bred from the most noted herds of Onlo and Michigan. Pigs stred by Arnol 's Sambo, Black Fo., Hop ful Marphy's W. S. and Dixte. Stock first class. Prices reasonable. Special rates by express.

SHORTHORNS For Sale.

Bulls, helfers, calves and cows. Choice milking trains All Herd Book registered. Will be sold very reconable at private sale. B. J. BIDWELL, Tecunasen, tick

FOR SALE. A four year old Hambletonian mare by Louis Napoleon; dam. a granddaughter of Mambrino Chief. Also two Shorthorn cows CHEAP, three and six years old; dark red, will calve in two and four weeks; registered stock. Also an imported Cotswold ram. Address

eltt J. A. ARMSTRONG, Owosso, Mich. "SCOTCH COLLIES."

Lords of the Highlands. I am breeding them rom the best and purest imported stock, and have ately made several additions to my kennel of coles of superior individual excellence. I have also lies of superior individual excellence. I have also three of the finest breeding yards of Plymouth Rocks in the west. My Berkshires are herd regis-J. A. ARMSTRONG, Owosso, Mich. **Greenwood Stock Farm**

A choice lot of Pure bred Poland China Swins for sale at reasonable rates. Pigs in pairs and trice not akin. My herd numbers about 300 head, including descendants from some of the most noted families. Breeding stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Correspondence and inspection invited. B. G BUELL, Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich. Spring Brook Breeding Farm.

Fresh Importation of Holsteins. Our importation of monseque or some avery nice has just: rrived in good shape, and are a very nice lot. We can spare a few first class animals at res-sonable prices. Apply to

PHELPS & SEELEY. North Farmington, Mich.

FOR SALE. Imported Hampshire and Southdown Yearing Rams, and Berkshire Pigs of approved breeding for sale. Address, McGrkEGOk& PHILLIPS, Alta Vista Breeding Farm, St. Clair, Mich. 2127-17.

TO CATTLE BREEDERS

A Diagram of a pedigree affords the best means for a study of the breeding of an animal. Dia-grams of pedigrees correctly arranged; sale or herd catalogues compiled ready for printing— guaranteed correct. I. H. BUTTERFIELD, Jr.,

Secretary Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' Assoc Port Huron, Mich.

the -inwe WO bull sire

yl-

ert

er,

ve

nk,

ett

of

eo.

vi-

ars

the

ind

me

self

ds

the

end

ride

of

tan

Poetry.

For the Michigan Farmer. THE BRIDE.

In the shade of a deep old-fashioned porch Which the fresh vines almost cover, In the waning light of beautiful June She stands by her manly lover. The look of a happy heart at rest Is over her fair face falling.

While only the voice of tender love From the vista of time is calling. I see the picture and so does a bird. And I hear him tell the clover The sweet old story of woman's trust, Which the world hears over and over The clovers nod their heavy heads, And whisper low to each other, "May the changing years ever find her thus,

HAPPINESS.

"I would I were a milkmaid,
To sing, love, marry, churn, brew, bake, and die
Then have my simple headstone by the church,
And all things lived and ended honestly."

"Queen Mary."—Tennyson.

Cicely spins beside the way, In the shade, a harvest day: Silken rustle sweepeth nigh, Rich-dressed lady standeth by,

. By the side of her manly lover.

THOMAS, Mich., June 26th, 1883.

"All so peaceful, I confess, Here, at last, dwells happiness! Say, good mother, didst thou e'er Envy's pang, or sorrow's, bear?"

Bent old Cicely looks and smiles Envy, lady, each beguiles; And for me, in youth's fair day, Once we chose the Queen of May, " And the maiden crowned with glee

Said the lady low, "Distress Not self-caused is happiness. Happiness!" quoth Cicely, " No, But at Courts such flower can grow

Stole my lover's heart from me.

Quiet and content, at most, Are the plants these fields can boast. " I must tend the cows, and keep Watchful care o'er straying sheep. Said the lady, "Such cares bless

Tranquil hours with happiness. "Happiness!" quoth Cicely. "No. Grief comes down to high and low. When our earl found dearest hope

Narrowed to a marble's scope, Tears for losses mine, as well As his losses, from me fell; Churchyard willow droops above Three green graves that claim my love.'

"Death," the lady answered back, "Holds a joy some partings lack.

Wail for heart and faith grown dead Not for slumber-folded head."

Cicely looks with longer gaze: Thou to talk of happy days, Lady, with that face of spring. Looks so fair that love must bring-

"Thou to envy me, so low, Old and poor, in sooth I know Heaven ends meanest pilgrimage.

Heaven! The word struck sharper pain Through the empty heart and vain; Cicely heard a sudden moan, "Blest indeed!" The dame was gone.

I WONDER WHY.

I wonder why it is that some Through all their days and nights and years And others only clouds and tears!

I wonder why it is that some Dance, laugh and jest, while others weep? That some no wakeful hours see, While some know not what 'tis to sleep!

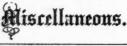
I wonder why it is that halm Into some lives is always poured. While others know not what it is To hear a sympathetic word?

Think not I jeer or murmur at This mixture of life's bliss and woo Think not I grumble or repine, I only wonder that it's so.

For many a heart when touched by grief Would bask in sunshine like its n And could appreciate a change Although its coming might be late. And many lips would taste life's wine, And harvest of each coming year, And many a heart rejoice to find

But long as life goes on, there'll be, For some, rich bliss, for others, woe; And though I murmur not or sigh, I wonder that it must be so.

Fair, ripened corn within the ear.



HALLUCINATION.

The masters of Penny Royal School were a very jolly set of young fellows in the particular year when Septimus Lacy joined the community. There were eight or ten of them, all men in their early prime, fresh from college, wearing the bloom of their honors gayly; strong, vigorous, athletic fellows for the most part, accustomed to work, and as ready for play as if they had still been among the boys that swarmed into the cricket field when school was up and the matches on. Septimus Lacy-a grave, sensiblelooking young man of twenty-three or twenty-four-brought his sister with him, and took a quiet lodging of three rooms in the High-street of Penny Poyal.

Miss Lacy was several years older than her brother, and had already acquired the formed manner and easy bearing of a well-educated woman of the world. Though not regularly handsome, there was some distinction in her figure, which was liberally molded, and graceful in action or in repose. She carried her head well, and had the free, gliding motion proper to a person well proportioned and sensibly clad. Her dress, never remarkable, was always in fine taste-her gowns fitted to perfection-she did not tight-lace. No high-heeled shoe or tight boot cramped me; I'm perfectly idle this morning." her action in walking. Her complexion was clear and good, with a disposition to i far niente about Miss Lacy and her sittingfreckles in the summer-time; her hair, of room. Mr. Percival found a comfortable a shade of ruddy brown, lay plentifully about a low broad brow betokening thought, and the same color haunted her brown, sun-freckled eyes. She had a way of partly closing them when talking. which made some people nervous, and her conversation was agreeable, particu larly to men. It was easy, suggestive, animated, and there was a peculiar tone in her voice that was very attractive. Miss Lacy was a musician, and the fine instrument in her room enabled her to exercise her charming accomplishment on favorable terms. Very pleasant evenings the woman he loved: Frances Lorrimer to she ten? How could she guess? Of course clustered about her heart.

The coach was full that day. Old Sir bare hope of hand or foot trespassing with-cordial liking. I never in my life dream.

Joseph Osborne was inside, with his rugs ed of making her a proposal of marriage, in its reach the echis throws its body into a

were passed there in a nice, informal way. Friends would drop in to talk, or to play a rubber. Miss Lacy would sometimes take a hand, or more frequently discourse soft music, in a soliloquizing way, which disturbed nobody, and delighted appreciative ears. Young Derwent Percival would loll back in a low chair, listening silently, and musing on scenes that somehow came back to him from the past, with the sound of the weird things she played. Her long fingers would wander about the keys in a vagrant fashion, now twining through an arabesque, then skipping through the mazes of some wild Hungarian melody which made his heart throb excitedly, and a strange craving to dance come over him. Then a grave, sighing andante from some ancient master would hush and bull his soul to silence and bring to him, as he sat there, the singing of the river in his father's garden as it sang in the days when he lay by its margin conning his Cæsar or devouring a romance. And through all came the voices of the whist-players, as the rubber was lost or won. The queen of hearts would win her trick to the solemn measure of a funeral march, and a gay troubadour's ditty celebrate the revoke of Tom Brown, who had an evil trick of revoking, and always declared Miss Lacy's music tripped up his wits and led him astray. Then the party would break up with laughter and a glass of beer, and Derwent Percival would say, with his eyes cast down, for he was a shy man: "Thank you, Miss Lacy. It's quite

things." He was a big, handsome young fellow, this Percival-Miss Lacy thought, the handsomest man she had ever seen. She would steal a glance at him out of the corners of her half-closed eyes, as she sat playing. Once he met it and blushed horribly. A woman's eye always discomfited him. There was a girl in a country parish 50 miles away, whose soft, fair face dwelt in his heart, and kept it fresh and pure with her innocent gaze, which yet abashed him when he was beside her. He had never dared to meet it full and tell sweet Frances Lorrimer that the one hope of his life had grown round a vision of those blue eyes of hers, smiling kindly into his. As Miss Lacy softly touched her chords, he lay wondering if ever he should kiss that fair face of touch her hand, and know it was his own. Miss Lacy little knew the apparitions she evoked with her spells. They did not reveal themselves to her. Only the ass saw the angel of the Lord as he stood in

wonderful, the effect of your playing! It

sets me dreaming of all sorts of old

The other young men were not slow to note the fascination of Miss Lacy's piano, and rallied Percival unmercifully.

"Pooh! what fellows you are," he would cry, good-naturedly enough. No one could offend Percival. But Miss Lacy was not of so easy a temper. It annoyed her excessively to detect furtive smiles on several faces, when she passed the young master in the school-court on her way to chapel of a Sunday morning. Old Mr. Scatcherd was intolerable, with his roguish eye always on the watch for something to feed his sense of the humorous. Now wicked he looked, and how absurdly shy Percival was, for a man of his standing! Some men were and could not help it, the best of men often. He would shake it off under the influence of a sensible woman. The next vacant boarding-house was promised to Percival. He would have to marry. Miss Lacy liked boys, and was easily at home with them. home of her own would be very con venient to her, for Septimus was going to be married and then she should be very lonely and not too well off. She was a sociable woman, and liked the prospect of a lone maiden life in lodgings but little. Nothing would be more suitable than a proposal from Derwent Percival. He was perhaps a year or two younger than herself, but would doubtless see the inexpediency of asking a young, giddy girl to be mistress of a houseful of schoolboys When the mind of man or woman is possessed of a fixed idea, it is astonishing how soon all accidental surroundings ac commodate themselves to the situation by fancy. Mr. Percival became Miss Lacy's fixed idea. She arranged herself, so to speak, mentally and bodily-postured befittingly. But all this in secret; no whisper, no blush, no girlish airs, no murmured confidence even in the ear of her chief woman friend-Mrs. Urauhart -loyal, unconventional, warm-hearted, hot-tempered, outspoken little Mrs. Urquhart, who never watched or suspected anybody, and for all her sharp tongue had a sweet, disarming trustfulness and

Now as Miss Lacy sat at home one afternoon, reviewing her position, in her easy way, with small luxurious surroundings denoting the temperament and style of the woman-the new Saturday Review in her hand and a great saucer of roses at her elbow, while her shapely foot, in a black silk stocking and dainty slipper, rested in the warm fur of a huge Persian cat, curled up like a foot-stool-there came a knock at the door, and Mr. Percival put in his handsome head.

honorableness rare in women.

"Oh, Miss Lacy, excuse me; I thought your brother was here, and I want- But won't disturb you-any time will do.' "Pray, pray, come in, Mr. Percival," said she in the quiet, pleasant, reassuring way that always put him at his ease, and drove all memory of his friends' jokes out of his head. She rose to greet him: What do you want? I want somebody to talk to, so don't be afraid of disturbing

There was a delightful air of the dolce chair so close at hand that he had simply to sit down in it. He sat down and felt very much at home. "It was only the second volume of 'Froude,' Miss Lacy, which I was going to borrow for half an hour."

She picked a large rosebud out of the saucer and tossed it to him lightly.

"The sweetest of all roses," cried she, 'La France!' Will that do instead?" What made her say this? How could she tell? How could she guess? Of course leaned forward, and began to chat pleas-

"I have often thought lately I should like to ask you a question, Miss Lacy," said he-"you are always so kind and indulgent to me! I wish I had the courage to do it now," he continued, beginning to blush and to stutter, and vigorously smelling his rose.

"Take courage," she said very softly, looking at him with half-closed eyes,

"You are so sympathetic, you see, and so clever, and so-He paused, looking up to see if she

were laughing at him; but, no! her face only wore a look of half maternal inter

"I know so little of the ways of ladies," he said, "that I am always afraid of putting my foot into it; but I do believe you would help a poor blundering fellow out. You see, Miss Lacy, I've something on my mind."

"Yes?" she said, quietly interrogative. "I suppose I shall have to set up my house presently," he went on-"a terrible undertaking for a bachelor."

"Well," said she, encouragingly, there's a ready remedy. His face brightened, but he shook his

"Now, do you think, do you really think," said he, "that I might venture to think of asking a lady, clever and awfully pretty-" (He was looking down now. and lost a flitting expression in his companion's face which beautified it wonderfully.) "It's so much trouble for a lady, you see."

"Trouble?" said Miss Lacy. "Dear me, no! You are too modest, Mr. Percival. The right sort of lady will not mind trouble.

He rose uneasily and came nearer. Her heart beat a little quicker than usual. "Well, perhaps not, if I only knew how

to put it to her! It isn't every lady . who door. would care to share-" "Well," laughed Miss Lacy, "you can

only find out by asking her." "To be sure; and if you think, Miss Lacy-you who know the place and the his dream, and call her by name, and people, and the kind of life, and all that

> She had pillowed her cheek on her hand, and was watching him with curious tenderness.

"I think the woman would be a goose that refused you," she said; and then the door opened and Septimus came in, in his lost, dreamy way, and-

"Hallo, Percival, I've been hunting you," he said. "I've just left that book in your room-'Froude,' you know. What do you say to a walk over to King's Comet? We could do it by six easily." "To be sure, with pleasure," said Per-

cival, rising; and in three minutes they were gone, and Miss Lacy had not heard the word she was waiting for. She frowned, and tapped her foot impa tiently. "He will come back," she said to herself. "or he will write," and went

to the window and looked out dreaming. 'What a boy he is! what a dear, engaging, simple-hearted boy! Oh, he must come back to-morrow, perhaps to-night." She crossed into her bedroom and sat down before the mirror. "You will be a happy woman, after all," she said, nodding to her own reflection.

But Percival did not come back, and he never wrote. When he returned from his walk, he found a telegram summoning him to his mother. She was dying, and he started off by the night train to London.

The Easter holidays came on, and Penny Royal was deserted by that part of its population that hung about and around the school. Boys went home and masters a-traveling. Septimus married and made for Italy. Mrs. Urquhart departed to a sea-side cottage at Sanneton, where she spent a large part of every year. And Miss Lacy, after paying a few visits, returned rather sadly to Penny Royal, and took a tiny lodging just large enough for herself and her piano. Her position was not nearly so pleasant as it had been before. She missed the lively, informal entrances and exits of her brother's rooms. She seldom met Mr. Percival, and almost fancied he avoided her; and just at this time her small income was reduced by the failure of an unlucky investment. She bethought her of Mrs. Urguhart, and craved the comfort of her friendly countenance. She appealed out of her dreary mental desert spiritedly:

"Find me some work if you can. I am lonely, out of pocket. You know what I can do, and I feel I should like for a while to leave Penny Royal."

Mrs. Urquhart at once bestirred herself as a friend should, and devised a scheme of relief. Half a dozen pupils were gathered together, out of the homesteads Sanneton, cozy rooms were taken, and Miss Lacy arrived with her music-books and French grammars one lovely spring evening on the top of the Sanneton coach, comfortably wrapped in a fur cloak, and alighted at the inn door, where her friend waited to welcome her. She never forgot the drive that day, over hill and down dale. Memory stored up every incident for future years. The few hours she sat perched up aloft, speeding along through the life-breathing air of the moorland. onward through a panorama incessantly changing, the musical trot of the horses feet beating time upon the white, quiet road, which wound along the sides of hills where browsing sheep lifted up weird faces to note the intruders upon their quietude-the brawl of streamlets, through green, sequestered valleys where here and the sea, which lay beneath and around as they climbed the crest of the last steep hill, towards whose softly heaving bosom they descended as evening closed in-all this dwelt with her forever! She inhaled it like some fragrant-bitter essence, whose odors penetrated mind and brain

clustered about her heart.

and mingled there with the disap-

pointments and hopes and fears that

was always "France" to those who loved and his crutches, and his man, and his gouty leg; and it is, perhaps, better to say at once that bag of dry biscuits and his gouty leg; that my affections have been long engagition by rubbing its loops together, which, it was sweet. And he felt very kindly to and a new married couple not yet awaken-Septimus Lacy's sister at that moment. ed from love's first dream, who coold to-What clever creatures women were to be gether on the roof softly all the way; and sure, he mused-how fresh and sweet and four young lads and their tutor, innocentorderly the rooms they inhabited. He ly planning their six hours a day with the classics, in peace and fresh air, and destined to find there was a spell more potent than those ancient ones could wield, in the real presentment of the things they imagined; for here

"The working seas advance to wash the shore, Soft whispers run across the leafy woods, And mountains whistle to the murmuring floods.

Will the boys sit poring over books when the trout are leaping in the river, and the sea rolling in gloriously upon the beach in the beams of the morning sun? Shut Virgil up, pitch old Stubbs into the corner, and out into the world that is all alive with the awakening spring:

"On the green turf your carcless limbs display And celebrate the Mighty Mother's day."

Mrs. Urquhart cheered up her friend, and drove the pupils away from their lessons in her own imperious fashion when the mornings came that every one must bathe, or climb a hill, or run down to the beach to see the tide come in. Who ever worked hard at Sanneton? She knew everybody, and carried her friend everywhere, and here Miss Lacy regained the agreeable consciousness that she was not left outside the world she lived in dolefullest sensation in this world to flesh and blood.

A trifling adventure which occurred on one of their rambles set the indicator on the weather-glass to "change," and turned the current of Miss Lacy's fortunes into their predestined channel. Mrs. Urquhart, stumbling over an unlucky loop of the bramble vine, fell and dislocated her ally of secondary moment. I will leave ankle, three miles from home or any human habitation or help save Miss Lacy's presence and ready wits. Sir Joseph Osborne, driving that afternoon through the valley, very dull and cross in spite of the sunshine and the wooing breeze, swearing at the hills, and vowing he would go to Malvern in the morning, beheld the handsome, brown-eyed woman he knew by sight approaching his carriage

"Sir Joseph," she said, in her clear, quiet way. "I have Mrs. Urquhart here, anable to move." And the testy old man, looking out, saw that lady prone beneath a birchen tree.

"What? what?" he cried, putting his hand to his ear to catch the story. "Madam, personally, I am unfortunately

helpless. "Only the use of your carriage home, Sir Joseph. Don't stir; your man and I

can arrange it." Sir Joseph watched the strong, supple, capable woman, as she supported her friend, with the keen, observant glance peculiar to him. Her voice entered his

ears without effort. She sat opposite to him as they drove homeward, and he was aware of something harmonious and soothing about her movements, her touch, her presence. Mrs. Urquhart was confined to her couch for some weary weeks, and Sir Joseph called every day to inquire and condole, and discuss the weather, and talk to Miss Lacy, who was in constant I'm going to be married, you know, after attendance upon her suffering patient.

"You have made a conquest," said that lively little lady. "What do you say, my dear? I'm afraid he'd last a little under fostering care. Be sure and have a handsome settlement."

Then Miss Lacy told her secret-the secret which was fretting her inwardly. "I shall do better," said she, "if I can marry Derwent Percival."

She poured out the foolish woman's story with all the glamour and exaggeration of a woman's fancy; and Mrs. Urquhart listened and keenly sympathized as her friend revealed the troubles, passion, hopes, and doubts that were poisoning her life.

"He loves me," said Miss Lacy. "It is the odious gossip of Penny Royal that keeps us apart. His sensitive shyness is unequaled. Oh, I know him! I have studied him." She shed a tear or two.

"You are certain you are not deceived?" said Mrs. Urquhart, with solemn

"Deceived! Quite impossible! He made me an offer one day which I should have accepted, but just at the critical moment Septimus came in-provoking creature! -- and we have never had another opportunity. He has misinterpreted some thing. I should have been a happy woman, and I should have made him happy. The last time I saw him his wistful look went to my heart. The atmosphere at Penny Royal is full of mocking laughter. That Mr. Scatcherd has jested away my happiness, I am convinced. Ah! if Percival were only here in this peaceful para-

dise everything would be settled directly. "Shall I ask him to come?" said Mrs Urquhart.

"Oh! no, no; do not think of it." But Mrs. Urguhart did think of it. She mused and pondered, and at last she boldly plunged in to the rescue of two perishing parted lovers, and resolved on a gallant effort to save all. She sat down and wrote to Mr. Percival, she flattered herself, skill-

fully. "I know you are an angler," scribbled she. "What do you say to a week at Sanneton? The Mayfly is out and the river in splendid condition. Perhaps it may be an inducement to you if I say our mutual friend, Miss Lacy, is here, invaluable to me. I have heard from her at last, dear Mr. Percival, all the story of the roubles and difficulties of your courtship of the proposal you made, which she was never able to answer. Need I say the sudden rapidity of lightning and the what sincere pleasure it will give me if I can aid in any way to bring about the ex- king of the asps is more dangerous than planation you mutually desire. She does the cobra or korait, for it does not turn not know I am writing to you. Do not and run like the one, or flash into conbetray me, but give me the intense pleathere a heron stood feeding; and at last sure of knowing I have been instrumental pluck gives fight, and pitches its eighteen in making two people happy."

She posted her letter and waited. In

two days she received her answer: DEAR MRS. URQUHART: I am exceed ngly sorry I cannot avail myself of your kind invitation to Sanneton. My holiday is arranged elsewhere. Your letter has is arranged elsewhere. sorely perplexed me; I can only be expli-cit. Miss Lacy is, I fear, laboring under some extraordinary hallucination. I certainly never have entertained for her any

ed in another quarter. Leaving you to decide how best to disabuse her mind, and with sincerest gratitude to yourself for the epithet carinata), makes a rustling your most friendly though mistaken atempt to promote my happiness, believe me, very faithfully yours,

DERWENT PERCIVAL.

Mrs. Urquhart sat perfectly still. She was more astounded and angry than she had ever before been in her life. That she should have been duped, and that Miss Lacy should have been capable of such

folly, awakened the bitterest sentiments. the object of its fury; its eye, malignant Shame, vexation and perplexit took hold even beyond those of other vipers; and of her, and shook her like a storm. Had Miss Lacy been deceived? or was she a deceiver? There were women who fancied until it is within striking distance, but every man was in love with them; but Miss Lacy was no fool. "She is coquetting now with that old man," she said to nist into coming to closer quarters, or more herself, and lost self-command in a paroxysm of wounded pride and indignation. The little woman was in a towering passion. It was under the influence of this vehement recoil that the next interview with Miss Lacy took place. Its result bore testimony to the ruinous nature of a breach between bosom friends. Shocked and humiliated by the final overthrow of gards the rustling at his feet, and the next her castle in the air, embittered by the bitterness of her friend, Miss Lacy yet emerged from the ruins with some measure of dignity. She made an effort to appease and recapture her friend, but Mrs. Urquhart's wrath burned too fiercely, and her epithets stung. At the insufferable word eyes dizzy, he reels as he walks, suddenly 'Degradation," Miss Lacy stood up, restored to her normal attitude of easy non- This is certainly the perfection of deathchalance. "I make allowance for your excitement," she said, "but you will soon recover. Only your vanity is wounded, Mrs. Urquhart. My deeper hurt is natur-

"We have blundered!" cried Mrs. Urquword ever exchanged between these women, who never forgave each other. Meanwhile Derwent Percival, convinced quiet hamlet where Frances Lorrimer was passing her maiden days. When he stood at last at her gate, the gate of her mother's house, a tender tremor passed through him, and he leaned upon the wooden bar, quietly dreaming. He was near her. Somewhere, not far off, she moved in the beautiful calm of her simple, earnest life. He had a fortnight before him. It was the very moment for wooing. All nature was setting the example. The rooks were cawing in the tall limes overhead-the primroses were out everywhere, delicate, dewy, and fair. Then a hearty voice hailed him, the voice of an ancient friend. Fellow and tutor of New College, for three years Vicar of Brent.

around," she added with supreme imperti-

"Hello! Percival-I didn't know you were expected here. I wrote to you this morning." "Did you, Brandon? Well, was your

news particular?" "Decidedly so-an amazing thing has

"News indeed!" cried Percival, laughing. "What! after all your vows and stern denunciations of the sex!"

"Ah! that was all very well once upon a time, but I am slain at last, and who could resist her?"

"Who?" said Percival, coldly and curiously.

"There she comes," was the answer, as ned the gate and went forward to meet Frances Lorrimer, who came down to the green woodland path softly smiling. And so Derwent met her, and knew with a swift agony of intuition that never in this world should he tell a woman that he loved her.

The summer term at Penny Royal passed by. Mr. Percival's house was full, and immensely popular; he was such a jolly beast the boys said, kept such a rattling good table, gave such whopping fine prizes. Just at the close of the term, scarlet fever broke out in the town. Some boys in Percival's house caught it, and the school was disbanded prematurely. When it met again, the popular young master was no longer of the company. He had passed over to the majority.

Mrs. Urguhart opened her Times of the 17th of August, unsuspicious of the emo tions it was destined to evoke. The last marriage in the list brought a cynical smile to her lips: "At St. Saviours, Paddington, on the

16th inst., by the Rev. Septimus Lacy, brother of the bride, Sir Joseph Osborne, Knight, to Pauline, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Lacy, Rector of Sandon, Wor-But the smile died away as the next announcement met her eye:

"Died at Penny Royal, on the 16th inst. of scarlet fever, Derwent Percival, aged Lady Osborne also read her Times that

morning, and cried bitterly .- Temple

A Terrible Snake. A new snake called the echis carinata

which is the first specimen of its race seen in England, and of which we have no specimen here, is attracting crowds to the Regent's Park, London, and dividing sensation with Oscar Wildein his new sheared and common sense form. It is about a foot and a half long, and the color is dingy gray. It is the deadliest of created things, for it carries in its tiny head the secret of destroying life with concentrated agony of poisons. This cealment like the other, but with fearless nches of length against any comer. A stroke of a stick will break it in two, or stone will smash it, but such is its venomous malignity that it will challenge attack by every device in its power, staking its own life on the mere chance of its adversary coming within the little circle of its reach. At most the radius of that circle is twelve inches, but within it at any point lies certain death, and in the

tion by rubbing its loops together, which, from the roughness of the scales (thence sound, erects its head in the centre and awaits attack. No one having once en- ists of the Han dynasty, and subsequently countered this terrible little creature can in the fourth and following centuries, ever forget its truculent-aspect when aroused; its eagerly aggressive air; its restless coils, which, in constant motion one over another and rustling ominously all the time, bring it nearer and nearer to then the inconceivable rapidity of its stroke. The echis does not wait to strike vents its malice in repeatedly darting at nothing, hoping to aggravate its antagoprobably as a mere expression of its own incontrollable viciousness.

A diary of its daily career finds it in the morning basking in the sun, where it revels until aroused to sudden anger by a footfall. It then coils itself up so that a man's hand might cover it, and waits The heedless victim approaches, disreinstant goes staggering from the path, for he has felt the death-bite and is doomed The echis never misses its aim. The bitten man is given few moments. The swift venom strikes the life instantly from his blood; his limbs become paralyzed, his stops, clutches at something, and falls craft. By a flash of electricity a man can kill a living creature as instantly as if it had been struck by lightning, or, invok ing the discoveries of chemists, can dis solve and destroy life with all the terrible you to get cool. We have blundered all circumstances of vegetable or mineral poison. But these are the results of science, laboriously acquired by the cooperation of generations of human beings. hart, with flashing eyes. It was the last The echis is master of swift and silent murder of its own right from its birth, and, unaided, it perfects its venom, and goes out on its war path to give or take by this untoward little incident that it Its assailants have a thousand weapons; would be wise to steer for the haven of the echis only one. But against that one, matrimony, stole down at Easter to the if the chance to strike comes, not all the forces of nature or the cunning of science can prevail.

Gold Mining in Southern Idaho. A correspondent of the Country Gentle-

man thus describes the process of "rocker digging" for gold:

Snake River, or Shoshone, as the Ir dians called it, has been noted for years for its deposits of flour gold, not only in the river bed and low bars, but also in its high gravel banks on each side. These banks are called by the miners "high bars;" they vary from 20 to 100 feet, and are from one to a hundred and sixty acres in extent. "Low bars," at the water's edge, are generally the richest; until the last four years mining has been confined exclusively to them, and they are designated as rocker diggings. Rockers vary some what in size and in construction, but usually a box or trough is covered with a sheet of copper that has been thoroughly cleanhappened-that I should live to tell it! ed with acid and then coated with quicksilver. A plate of sheet iron, the width and length of the box, punched with small holes, is placed about fourteen inches above the copper plate. Then a piece of blanket or canvas is tacked upon a frame, which slides into the rocker be tween the perforated iron on top and the copper plate on the bottom. One end of the frame is now fastened within an inch of the iron, at the open end of the rocker the other end fastened within an inch of he copper plate, at the closed end mai ing an inclined plane. The rocker is then placed at the river's edge, with the open end toward the water, and several inches lower than the closed end. All is nov ready to begin operations.

The miner brings the gravel in a wooden bucket, empties it on the perforated iron and while shaking the rocker with one hand, dips water with a half gallon dip per out of the river and pours it upon the gravel with the other. The open end of the rocker being the lowest, all the grave too large to go through the holes in the iron is shaken off over the end into the river, while the water, earth, black sand and gold drop through on the canvas apron which (sloping the opposite way from the rocker) carries it all to the upper end of the copper plate, where the rocking motion spreads it evenly over the surface of the plate, giving the quicksilver an opportunity to amalgamate each particle of gold as the earth passes over the plate into the river. Two bundred pails of gravel and earth is considered a good day's work for one man. Fifteen years ago, in the palmy days of rocker-diggings on the river, it was not unusual for a man to make hundred dollars a day in this way; but at present, rocking is confined to Chinamen with a result of about one dollar and fifty cents per diem.

Four years since an attempt was made work high bars, but they were found to be too high to carry the gravel to the water for rocking, and they did not contain gold enough to pay for handling, except when it could be done by water in large quantities. The water was conducted in troughs, or sluice-boxes, to a large screen set steep enough to let the coarsest gravel roll off, the water and gold going through the screen and spreading over a surface of copper plates from a hundred to two hundred and fifty feet in extent. This was only a partial success. Next were tried copper sheets, plated with silver, then solid rolled silver plates were prepared at great expense, each with a little better success. But only within the last year and a half, and since the discarding of all plates, has the object in view been fully attained.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 5, 1882. DR. PENGELLY: Please send me \$6.00 worth of your valuable medicine. It is doing wonders for some ladies nere, and for one in particular, who a year ago now was confined to her room, and most of the time to her bed. Every one said she had consumption. I knew she had diseases your medicine was recommended to cure, and persuaded her to try it. In a few weeks there was a decided change; in a few more she let her hired help go, and has done her housework ever since, and walks every day a distance of a mile and a half.

Respectfully yours, MRS. GEO. CORET. The Chinese Origin of Gunpowder. A writer in the North China Herald on

the history of gunpowder in China asserts that this explosive was known in the seventh century of our era. The alchemworked with saltpetre and sulphur, as well as cinnabar, red oxide of lead, and other common compounds. But in the seventh century we find gunpowder used make a cracking sound and to afford an agreeable sight to the court of Sui Yangti, the Emperor of that time. The earliest exhibitions of fireworks mentioned in Chinese history belong to that date. The substances used in the composition of gunpowder are all native to China, and the writer appears to prove conclusively that the Arabs derived the art of fire-work making, as well as gunpowder, from the Chinese. The discovery once made, the Chinese alchemists, owing to the baldness of their hypotheses and the futility of their aims, were slow at improvement. But the doctors of the Arab colonies in China carried to Bagdad the germs of the Chinese discoveries, and there they were elaborated into new forms. In short, in many arts and sciences the Arabs learned from China and, assisted by Nestorians. Jews, and Greeks, improved on what they learned. In course of years cannon, matchlocks, and shells for use in sieges were brought to China from Mohammedan countries. There are faint traces in the eleventh century of rude fire-arms; in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the records of their use in the Chinese wars become frequent and distinct. The Golden Tartars, in their wars with South China in the twelfth century, used cannon which they called "heaven-shaking thunder." In an iron tube was placed powder which was "set fire to, and would burn down half a square li of houses and pierce a coat of mail made of iron rings." It is expressly stated that Genghis Kahn, the Mongol conqueror, used cannon in his was. Kubai Khan also used these weapons at a siege celebrated in Chinese history-that of Siang-yang. Hearing, it is said, the sound of the explosion, which shook the sky, and seeing that the balls entered seven feet into the earth, the Chinese defenders of the city capitulated. It is clear that China owed its knowledge of artillery to the Mohammedans. In the fourteenth century commenced the European intercourse with China, which then abandoned the Arabs and took the Portugese as teachers in the construction of weapons of warfare. - Nature.

A man who thinks that without any familiarity with the swindle that suddenly confronts him, he can cope with its operators who have devoted much study and practice perfecting it, foolishly overrates his own shrewdness. It struck me, for instance, that if I should be taken into a bunko den, and the gamblers should accept my check for the amount of my loss, I would not be at all concerned about it, because I could go straight to the bank and stop payment. When I said this to a detective, he replied: "You wouldn't do any such thing. Why not? Simply because that important point in the swindle has been looked after by the bunko men. I have never seen this feature of their work described in print, and you may care to use it. When the rascals get a subject who has a bank account, and lead him into making a check, they know very well that he will lose no time in stopping payment on it, unless they manage by some clever device to prevent him. This is the way they do it: A newspaper lies folded on the table, as though carelessly thrown down. When the check has been made out and signed, the operator who receives it places it between the folds of the paper, and in that way blots it. Then he seems to take it out and hold it up before his eyes to examine it, but the real check has been left concealed in the paper, and he has taken out a blank one, previously placed there. At this instant the stool pigeon, who is still figuring as the innocent friend of the victim, exclaims: 'This is a swindle, and we won't stand it.' He snatches the sham check from his confederate's hand, tears it into very small bits, and scatters them on the floor. 'Now let us go out,' he says. There is a pretense of barring the way, but he and the victim are soon in the street-the latter profuse in his thanks for having been rescued. Of course he doesn't go near the bank to stop payment on the check which he believes to have been destroyed, for he is not anxious to expose his verdancy needlessly, and the swindlers thus gain time to go and get it cashed."

This May be of Use to You Some Day.

In the office of a certain Western railroad superintendent, says the Wall Street News, it was understood that when a common-looking stranger entered the outer office and asked for the Great Mogul, one of the several young men therein employed should claim to be the official wanted, and thus turn the bore away. The other day a web-footed stranger, with a business squint to his eyes, asked to see the superintendent, and the chief clerk promptly, replied:

"Yes, sir; what can I do for you?" "Are you the man?"

" I am."

"No mistake?" " None at all."

"Then it's all right. Six months ago one of our trains killed a cow for me and you have been just mean enough not to answer any of my letters. Old hoss, I'm going to lick \$35 out of vou."

But, sir, you see-" "I see nothing but you. Prepare to be licked."

And the proxy-superintendent was not only topped around the room and flung into the ood-box as limp as a clothes-line, but the cow wher kicked the others out-doors, and upset sks and tables with the remark The next time I do busi poration I want you to not only reply to my etters but to put 'in haste' on your enve

Beatty's Beethoven Organs. A \$450 organ for \$125. This special offer is nade to our readers only, and should be taken advantage of without delay. The well-known reputation of Mayor Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, is a sufficient guar-

antee of the reliability of the instruments advertised in another column. *For the delicate and complicated difficulties peculiar to women, Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound is the sovereign remedy.

for she can he would b and then. l duct tows such. Mr. With any more. up the gar · There's Susan, isn' would prot stupid don on him aga I made up bother my

to protect h

Mr. Withers

From of

"Suppose And not

With the g

"I'd jus

I've run a

There's en That's m

It's only a

"Because,

And givin

There's n

Here's one

One bound

Went out And when h

Which wa

4' I hope he

A boy or

sister, and

and do eve

A beer bo

And then

firmly-that speak when ly unpleasa had said ab not to bothe didn't thank was trying t what he oug ed as if he w walked off and I don't He has ne When I told she was so o she couldn't with a book leave her to

head, but it v Mr. Traver told me I had he shouldn't brought me traps. It told dred different catch everyt best books I Our next-do keeps pigs, enough, for th come into ou thing, and fat most anything Now one of

about was jus

with. It was

self. The bo

and a rope. fasten the rop pernoose, and the slippernoo him into the a I thought th better than to some pigs; so] Irishmen that to bend down them while I n just before su pigs would cor and get caugh It was brigh and Mr. Trave was so dreadfu and take a wal of the house bu heard an awful all rushed out Mr. Travers ha

was swinging

about six feet f

knew him at fir

person is upside

natural; but I k

and told father

bend down the loose. So they Schofield to cor the step-ladder the top of it ar I was so excit the other trap, things to me th that prevented tell Mr. Schol caught. He rai was so anxious I knew there him, and up h hung there by h was easier than Then everyone dreadful way ex ing Mr. Traver. most unkind th

into the house. father got Mr. 8 and cut Mr. T loose, and they didn't hurt the field broke some is going to bring Mr. Travers was be. He only la saw me, and be

me, because it came to know Mr. Travers is t lived, except fat Sue I shall go as I haven't told h it a pleasant sur Young People.

CREDULITY.

"Suppose,' said the fireman, rubbing the grime From off his dark complexion,
Suppose you were trying to make up time,
And not a tank on the section! And suppose that the water was down to 'thre And the steam was standing pat, With the gauge somewhere up in high G, What's done in a case like that!"

"Done!" smiled the lofty engineer, "I'd just hanl open the throttle! I've run a train on a bottle of beer, And then thrown in the bottle! There's engineers on passenger trains That's made up times on a flask. It's only a matter of pluck and brains; But tell me, why did you ask?"

"Recause," said the fireman, rubbing his nose, And giving the shovel a yank, I think by the way she snorts and blows There's not a drop in the tank! And now I would really like to see A beer bottle start her pump; Here's one that the section boss gave me-Now work it, or else you jump!

One bound and the lofty engineer Went out of that engine van, And when he struck, it didn't appear Which was the chief end of m "I hope," the grimy fireman said, As he opened the throttle wide, "I hope he isn't really dead, But I'm engineer if he died!" -Drake's Travelers' Magazine

Traps.

A boy ought always to stand up for his sister, and protect her from everybody, and do everything to make her happy for she can only be his sister once, and he would be so awfully sorry if she died and then he remembered that his conduct toward her had sometimes been

Mr. Withers doesn't come to our house any more. One night Sue saw him coming up the garden walk, and father said. There's the other one coming, too Susan, isn't this Travers' evening?" and then Sue said, "I do wish somebody would protect me from him, he is that stupid don't I wish I need never lay eyes on him again."

I made up my mind that nobody should bother my sister while she had a brother to protect her. So the next time I saw Mr. Withers I spoke to him kindly and firmly-that's the way grown-up people speak when they say something dreadful ly unpleasant-and told him what Sue had said about him, and that he ought not to bother her any more. Mr. Withers didn't thank me and say that he knew I was trying to do him good, which was what he ought to have said, but he looked as if he wanted to hurt somebody, and walked off without saying a word to me, and I don't think he was polite about it.

He has never been at our house since. When I told Sue how I had protected her she was so overcome with gratitude that she couldn't speak, and just motioned me self. The book very nearly hit me on the head, but it wouldn't have hurt much if it

Mr. Travers was delighted about it, and told me I had acted like a man, and that he shouldn't forget it. The next day he brought me a beautiful book all about traps. It told how to make more'n a hundred different kinds of traps that would catch everything, and it was one of the best books I ever saw.

Our next-door neighbor, Mr. Schofield, keeps pigs, only he don't keep them enough, for they run all around. They come into our garden and eat up everything, and father said he would give al mything to get rid of them.

Now one of the traps that my book told about was just the thing to catch pigs with. It was made out of a young tree and a rope. You bend the tree down and. fasten the rope to it so as to make a slippernoose, and when the pig walks into the slippernoose the tree flies up and jerks him into the air.

I thought that I couldn't please father better than to make some traps and catch some pigs; so I got a rope and got the two Irishmen that were fixing the front walk to bend down two trees for me and hold just before supper, and I expected the pigs would come early the next morning

It was bright moonlight that evening, and Mr. Travers and Sue said the house was so dreadfully hot that they would go and take a walk. They hadn't been out of the house but a few minutes when we heard an awful shriek from Sue, and we all rushed out to see what was the matter. Mr. Travers had walked into a trap, and was swinging by one leg, with his head about six feet from the ground. Nobody knew him at first except me, for when a person is upside down he doesn't look natural; but I knew what was the matter. and told father it would take two men to bend down the tree and get Mr. Travers loose. So they told me to run and get Mr. Schofield to come and help, and they got the step-ladder so that Sue could sit on

the top of it and hold Mr. Travers' head.

the other trap, and, besides, Sue had said things to me that hurt my feelings, and that prevented me from thinking to caught. He ran ahead of me, because he was so anxious to help, and the first thing I knew there came an awful yell from him, and up he went into the air and hung there by both legs, which I suppose of his voice: was easier than the way Mr. Travers hung. Then everyone went at me in the most dreadful way except Sue, who was holding Mr. Travers' head. They said the most unkind things of me and sent me into the house. I heard afterward that father got Mr. Schofield's boy to climb up and cut Mr. Travers and Mr. Schofield loose, and they fell on the gravel, but it didn't hurt them much, only Mr. Schofield broke some of his teeth, and says he is going to bring a lawsuit against father. ing for the superintendent, the owner, who Mr. Travers was just as good as he could happened to be there, encountered him. Supbe. He only laughed the next time he saw me, and begged them not to punish son, he asked him what he was doing there. me, because it was his fault that I ever came to know about that kind of trap. Mr. Travers is the nicest man that ever lived, except father, and when he marries Sue I shall go and live with him, though I haven't told him yet, for I want to keep

it a pleasant surprise for him. -Harper's

Young People.

...

nly the ow set

wn

uar

A Joke on a Reporter.

Mr. Finerty, who is coming here as a representative from Chicago in the next Congress, reminds me of a good story about Mr. Jack Finerty, a Parliamentary reporter of the London Herald. Rousing Finerty from his slumber on the benches, O'Sullivan exclaimed, "Jack, Wilberforce has just made an extraordinary "What about?" returned speech." Finerty, rubbing his eyes. "About the potato; the effect of it on national vivacity; the great virtues of it as an article of popular diet; proved that the finest kind of men were reared on it, far superior to the English." "Wilberforce said that. did he?" exclaimed Finerty; 'come, let me take his remarks in full from your notes." "With pleasure, my dear fellow," replied O'Sullivan, who commenced as if reading from a lotebook, whilst Finerty eagerly wrote after him in the following vein: "Mr. Wilberforce then emphatically remarked that it always appeared to him beyond question that the great cause why the Irish laborers, as a body, were so much stronger and capable of enduring so much more fatigue than the English arose from the surpassing virtue of their potato." "That's what I call eloquence," interrupted Jack Finerty. O'Sullivan again resumed: "And I have no doubt (continued Mr. Wilberforce) that had it been my lot to have been born and reared in Ireland, where my food would have principally consisted of that inestimable root, instead of being the poor, infirm, shrivelled and stunted creature you, sir, and honorable gentlemen, behold me, I would have been a stout, athletic, handsome man, able to carry an enormous weight." "Well done, Wilberforce," exclaimed Jack, in high glee; "go on, Morgan." O'Sullivan then proceeded in the same vein of bathos and absurdity, but adroitly keeping within the bounds that Finerty's credulity would swallow, until he had placed a most whimsical speech in the mouth of the grave and earnest Wilberforce. Finerty, with many expressions of thanks to his brother reporter, started for the Herald office. On his way, turning into a tayern close by the House of Commons, where a number of reporters of the different morning papers were regaling themselves, Jack furnished them all with copies of "Wilberforce's speech," and the hoax found its way the next morning into every paper in London, with the exception of the Morning Chronicle, to which

was furnished by O'Sullivan. The public were astounded at the ex traordinary speech which, according to nearly all the papers, Mr. Wilberforce had made, and the general opinion was expressed that he was a candidate for Bedlam. The following evening, on the speaker taking the chair, Wilberforce rose and claimed the indulgence of the House. with a book to go out of her room and "Every honorable member," he observed, leave her to feel thankful about it by her- ["has doubtless read the speech which I am represented as having made on the previous night. With the permission of the House I will read it." (Here the honorable gentleman read the speech amidst the most deafening roars of laughter.) "I can assure honorable members that no one could have read this speech with more surprise than I myself did this morning, when I found the paper on the breakfast table. For myself, personally, I care but little about it, though, if I were capable of uttering such nonsense as is here put into my mouth, it is high time that, instead of being a member of this House, I were an inmate of some lunatic asylum. It is for cerned, for, if the honorable members were capable of listening to such nonsense, supposing me capable of giving expression to it, it were much more appropriate to call this a theatre for the performance of farces, than a place for the legislative deliberations of the representatives of the people."

as a matter of course, the correct report

Poor Finerty never got over this, and within my remembrance, when a reporter who had absented himself from the Congressional gallery where he was detailed, would ask what had been going on during them while I made the traps. This was his absence, and was told some wonderful story, he would say: "Do you think I am Jack Finerty?"-American Cultivator.

VARIETIES.

Nor many years ago, when a lofty building was on the point of completion, the mason was in the habit of whistling to the laborer attend ing him whenever he wanted a fresh supply of mortar and, as the scaffold on which he wrought was rather small, this occurred very often during a day's job. A joiner who was fitting in a window immediately underneath, noticing Pat answer dutifully to every call from the mason, thought of playing a trick on him by imitating the whistle, and thus brought him up with a hodful of mortar when there was no room for it. The mason told Pat that he had not whistled, so he had no other altern ative than to trudge back with his load. This having occurred the third time during the day, Pat thought he would watch to hear where the whistle came from.

I was so excited that I forgot all about He had not watched long with the hod on his shoulder when he heard the identical whistle underneath where he stood, and, leaning over, he saw the head of the joinor protruding out tell Mr. Schofield not to get himself of the window immediately below. Pat, without more ado, emptied the hod right over the whistler's head. The joiner yelled and sputtered while attempting to clear himself from the adhesive mass; and, in the midst of his confusion, heard Pat above shouting at the top

"Whistle when you want some more more tar. "

A GOOD story is going about the clubs con cerning a New York milionaire who owns a big stock farm in New Jersey. He has put in force strict rules about the admittance of curiosity seekers, and if one happens to get in he is soon hustled off. The other day a neighboring farmer called on business. He had never been on the place before, and entering at gate he found open was strolling around lookposing him to be merely an idler or prying per-The farmer, taken aback by such an address replied:

"Nothing." "Do you know at which gate you came in?"

sked the owner." "I do," said the farmer.

"Well, then," said the owner," get out ther

Shortly after the superintendent came up and inquired if Neighbor So-and-so had been there. He was the only one anywhere about who had timber they wanted very much, and they wanted it immediately. He had promised to come that morning to see about the sale of

"Well," said the owner of the farm, " shouldn't wonder if I had just sent him off with a flea in his ear. I found a man strolling about here, and, supposing him to be one of these stragglers, I cleared him out. Where does he live? I will drive over and see him. does he live? I will drive over and see him."

Off he started at once. Reaching the farmer's house he drove in, and seeing him began an pity! It was so pretty! apology, but was cut off short by the farmer, who inquired if he knew at which gate he came in. He said he did.

"Then," says the farmer," I want you to ge out of it as quick as you can."

And the owner of the stock farm was oblige

A CHICAGO dude interviewed a Chicago edit or to ascertain whether he should always wear his lady on the right arm, or keep her always on the inside of the walk, and the obliging ed itor relieved his anxious visitor as follows:

"This what-shall we-do-with-our-girls busi ness is a pretty complicated matter. There are a good many things to be considered, and the best authorities have decided that no abso lute rule in regard to what arm a lady shall take when walking with a gentleman can be laid down. It depends a good deal on the gait of the girl. I have seen some shy, demure please-do-not-say-piano-leg-when-I-am-around young creatures that would carry a man all over the sidewalk if you happened to walk then in front of a millinery store and had them hitched up on the off side; and then there are others that walk in a corn-on-my-little-to style. They're daisies. They sort of drift down the street sideways like a one-legged duck and keep stepping on your ancles. A nice, square-gaited girl, that goes straight ahead and doesn't lunge around and make you think every minute that she's going to break her check-rein the next dive, will do well enough on either side, but with the hen-in-agale-of wind kind, it's better to keep them on the left side all the time, because you can fend 'em off more naturally.'

A GLASGOW boy had been summoned as witness in a case before the Municipal Court. His mother took great pains in instructing him as to his behavior, and was particularly solicitous as to his doing at once, without moment's hesitation, whatever he might be asked to. The hour of trial arrived, and Jock in his "Sunday claes," set out for court in high spirits. He had not gone long when he returned, sobbing bitterly. The following col-

loquy ensued; "What's wrang wi' ye, laddie?"

"Nae muckle, I tell ye." "Ay, but what's wrang wi' ye?" At length his mother succeeded in eliciting

"Weell, they tuk me into a big room, wi' a chiel wi' a white pow (head) sittin' his lane an' a lot o' mair chiels sittin' below him, an the chiel wi' the white pow axed me ma name An' I tellt'him, 'Jock MacNab.' An' he tellt me, 'Jock MacNab, hand up your han' an' sweir.' An' I put up ma han', and said: "D-your een,sir; an' they put me oot."-

HERE is another incident of Sherman's March to the Sea, told by Gen. Force to the Ohio veterans a few days ago:

"One day a sergeant went into a country house. The planter and his wife were there. After a little talk the sergeant with great so lemnity asked:

"Has any one died here lately?" The planter quickly said: "Nobody."

The sergeant gravely said: "I thought somebody had died here.' The planter said: "No, sir."

His wife said: "Oh, yes; don't you remen ber, that colored boy that was buried yester-

The planter added: "Ah, ves; there was colored boy buried yesterday.' The sergeant with increased solemnity, re-

"I only wanted to let you know that I have opened that grave and taken out the corpse. There was loud expostulation then, for this corpse, so-called, was the plantation supply of

WHEN the late Rev. Samuel Johnson was preaching in quaint old Salem, many years ago there was a certain member of the congregaion, a portly retired whaler, who invariably slept calmly through the whole service. This at length awakened the ire of one of the good deacons, and one morning he located himself in the pew of the worthy captain, who, coming in himself a few moments later, promptly went to sleep. The deacon leaned over and shake his arm.

"Come, come, wake up; don't sleep in meet

"Eh! what's the trouble?" says the cap

"I say," repeated the deacon, "wake up." "What's the matter?" responded the cap tain; "ain't Johnson in the pulpit?" "Yes, of course he is, why?"

"Wa'al, then I guess things is going on al right." And the captain calmly resumed his slum

ZACH CHANDLER had a great deal of dry humor. He was once narrating an electioneering visit to the Western Reserve of Ohio. "At place called Akron," said he, "some fellow stole my hat while I was speaking, and left me a dilapidated specimen of head covering. Then I lost my gold-headed cane, which I had had for twenty years. But, worst of all, when I was at Chardon, I lost my character. It was rather curious, too. I shouldn't have found it out if John Beatty hadn't told me. You see, I was speaking there in the open air, and the wind troubled me by blowing the little pieces of paper on which my notes were. So I took up my jack-knife and laid it down on the paper to prevent this. And what do you think? That is a strong temperance community; and there I talked for two hours, with the back of that knife towards that audience, with a corkscrew in plain sight-and it showed that it had been used, too! I might get back my hat, and pos sibly some one will repent and return my cane; but my character in that community is gone

It is a little out of season, perhaps, says the Boston Herald, but the story is quite as good An old and well known auctioneer in a New England city was driving by a group of school boys one day, when he received a thump from a snowball just back of the ear. Reining in his horse, he turned about and addressed them:

"I'll give \$1 to any one who will tell the name of the boy who threw that snowball." The response came from the urchins spon taneously: "One, give me two!" "One I'm offered

give me a half." "One I'm bid; who'll make it three eights?" He drove on without any more ceremony.

Do not delay, but bear in mind that consumption often begins with a neglected cold or cough. Adamson's Botanic Balsam as soon as you can," and the farmer walked wins the day in curing coughs and colds. Price 35 and 75 cents. Trial bottles 10 cents.

The milk of human kindness is never sold by

If the doctor orders bark, has not the patient To confide too much is to put your lemon in

So close is the sympathy between night and day that after one falls the other breaks. Genuine "old crow" is what he called it, as he worried with a rooster's leg dished up by his landlady.

Mrs. Dash—"Mary, I want some hot water. Is there some on the stove?" Mary—"Yes'm, there is; but it's not heated yet." A philosophical son of Erin was overheard remarking to a friend: "Have a good time while you live, for you're a long while dead."

When a woman wishes to hide something where nobody will be able to find it she puts it in the pocket of her dress that is hanging Josh Billings has this playful application of sec-saw: "I saw a blind wood-sawyer. While none ever saw him see, thousands have seen him saw."

"Do you love me still, John?" whispered a sensitive wife to her husband. "Of course I do, thestiller the better," answered the stupid husband.

A White Mountain stage driver said to a New Yorker sitting by him, "I s'pose if I went to New York I should gawk around just as you folks do up here.'

A burglar who has climbed up to a garret window on a ladder is arrested by a voice shouting: "Hallo, there, what do you want?" "May I ask you for a glass of fresh water!" Aristocratic ma, chatting with aristocratic visitor, is interrupted by two little daughters running in: "Oh, ma! ma! we've just seen Uncle Jim! He's upon a wagon, hollerin'

Detraction.—The Younger Lady: "Oh, aunt did you observe what a badly made dress Mrs. Brown had on?" Aunt (who couldn't bear "that woman"): "Ah, that's how it was it "that woman"): "Ah, that fitted her so well, dear—yes!"

"A taste for astronomy," says the New York Commercial Advertiser, "is springing up among the young of both sexes." It always does as soon as the season permits sitting on the back porch in the moonlight.

A fashionable modiste has put 1800 buttons on one dress. We should hate to wait for the wearer while she was dressing to go to the tre, unless the play happened to be a less one which would last two or three

Some men are always ready to offer a remedy Some men are always ready to other a relievely for everything. The other day we remarked to one of these animated apothecary shops: "An idea struck us yesterday"—and before we could finish he advised us: "Rub the affected parts with arnica!"

A Western preacher, whose congregation had begun to fall off somewhat, had it intimated that he would discuss a family scandal the following Sunday morning. As a consequence the church was crowded. The minister's subject was Adam and Eve.

"Was it a small, white, curly dorg, with a blue ribbon round his neck, yer was lookin' for, miss?" "Yes," gasped the young lady in anxious suspense. "Well, Jack Adam's Newanxious suspense. "Well, Jack Adam's New-foundlard purp, he's gone an' swallered him."
They carried her into the nearest drug store.

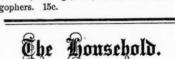
The addresses of a certain young man having been declined by a young lady he paid court to her sister. Said he on the evening of the first call, "You have got the same hair, and the same eyes—" "And the same noes," she added quickly. He has stopped calling at that house.

Little George, aged four, saw and heard a violin for the first time. He thought it very funny, and this is the way he described it: "Why, mamma, I couldn't help laughing. The man had the funnest little piano you ever saw, and he held it up to his neck and pulled the music out with a stick."

The following good story is told of the Secretary of the San Francisco Philharmonic Society: A gentleman rung his door-bell one evening recently and asked if a Mr. — lived there. "No," said the intensely musical Henry, pointing up the street, "he lives about an octave—I mean eight doors—higher."

One day as a son of the Emerald Isle, traveling on the highway, after having just cut a shillelah from a young plantation, was met by the owner, who demanded of Pat in angry tone where he had cut that stick. Pat turning to him and pointing to the end of the stick, coolly replied: "Just right through there,

Don't Die in the House. "Rough on Rats" Clears out rats, mice,



FEMININE "NOTES BY THE WAY."

A Visit to "Ingleside"-Among the Strawberries.

"You are to make us a visit when our strawberries are ripe, without fail," was the injunction laid upon the Household editor, some time ago, by Mrs. Thomas Langley, of Greenfield, who is known to readers of the FARMER as the "A. L. L." of our Household corps. It need hardly be noted that we had no disposition to disobey such a command, so last Wednesday, armed with an umbrella and fervently hoping we might not have occasion to use it, we boarded a Grand River Avenue car, en route for Greenfield. Beyond the street car track the road leads past some fine residences, those of Mr. Robinson. an extensive vineyardist, Mr. Chope, 'Ravenswood," and E. W. Cottrell being among them. At the last named place there was unusual music in the air, the hum of myriads of bees from a large apiary. We were told later, that notwithstanding our exceptionally severe winter, Mr. Cottrell lost but two swarms out of a total of seventy-five wintered in his yard. Along this road is a part of the Ferry seed farm, and acres upon acres of onions, being grown for the black seed. made the air redolent of perfume, not like that which floats from the "isles of Araby the blest." From the street car terminus a plank walk, supplemented by one of gravel and cinders, makes pedesa "good scheme" it would be if all our rural highways could be bordered with a neat walk, so that farmers' wives need not offer the excuse of muddy, dewy or dusty roads when recommended to take outdoor air and exercise!

Mr. Langley's place is about five miles from the City Hall, and consists of about fourteen acres. The house is very pleasantly situated, is built of brick, and arranged with special reference to the wants of his family, which consists of himself, wife and adopted daughter, Miss Cora. The grounds are surrounded by a beautiful hedge of arbor vitæ, about four feet high, a wall of living green without a break or a dead plant. There is also a closely planted "windbreak" of evergreens on the west side of the grounds, which with a few more years of growth will be not only a great protection, but a very great ornament to the place. Mr. office, can have a vacation until October,

when he not only got well wetted but the evergreens also. They were not allowed to dry off, but set at once, the ground having been put in what would be considered good tilth for corn. Undoubtedly the selection of a wet day, when the tender, fibrous roots had no chance to dry out, was in no small degree the secret of

Mr. Langley's specialties in small fruits

his success.

are strawberries and currants, which he finds do well on his soil. A raspberry plantation, an earlier venture, had to be uprooted because the vines persistently winterkilled. He also raises early potatoes for the Detroit market. He has nearly an acre in strawberries,. "the old reliable Wilson" being the variety which he finds best adapted for his purpose as a market berry. He has expermental plats of the Forest Rose, Sharpless, Big Bob and Manchester, which he is testing with an eye to their adaptability to his soil and location. After dinner we had a look over the grounds, going first to the berry patch, where the pickers were busy. The vines are grown in matted rows, rye being cut while green and used as a mulch between the rows. Owing to the continuous rains, which had prevented cultivation to a considerable extent, some rampant weeds had asserted their prior right to the soil, but the crop of berries, though not a full yield, was yet a fair one, and the berries large and fine. The new plantation, for next season's crop, looks healthy and vigorous; the plowshare will revert the vines of the present crop when the picking is over.

After having made light work for the

coming pickers on one or two rows of vines, we inspected the current bushes. of which there are about four thousand. These are vigorous, with foliage uncut by worms, and promise a fair crop. Mr. Langley has the Red Dutch, the Red Cherry, and two varieties of white, also a patch of black currants which he complains of as producing too much wood and too little fruit. He sent this spring for a few plants of the new variety, Fay's Prolific, which is so highly commended, and which makes such attractive plates in nursery catalogues, and proposes to see whether it will prove better than the fine fruit he raises on the Cherry currant. Of potatoes, he grows Beauty of Hebron, Early Rose, Early Ohio, Snowflake, and is this season trying the Mammoth Pearl. For market he prefers the Beauty of Hebron, and for home consumption selects the Snowflake, as being best in quality. There is a little plat of wheat, seed of which came from the Agricultural Department, the rice wheat, habitat Bohemia, which seemed to promise well. The heads average three inches in length, well filled, beardless: the kernels, just in the milk, were medium size, and the plants seemed to have tillered well; we counted thirteen stalks from one root.

Indoors, Mrs. Langley prides herself on having everything "just exactly as she wanted it," and though she has had several years' experience says she would not change or alter any of her arrangements. She and her husband planned the house together, instead of entrusting the work to an architect, though the plan as finally agreed upon was submitted to one. The kitchen is back of the diningroom, with stairs between. Under the stairs is a closet opening into the kitchen, tinware, kitchen utensils, etc., are in reach, and next it is the china closet, with door opening into the dining-room and a small door or "trap" from the kitchen, rendering its contents available from either room without a journey round. A sink disposes of waste water, and in the woodshed is the cistern pump. About half the woodshed is floored almost level with the kitchen, off this and down two steps is a coal bin and woodbin, and the higher floor serves as a bench for the washtubs, which puts them literally "under the nose" of the pump, and as a door leads from the lower part out doors the tubs are emptied with no going up or down stairs. A sort of "up stairs cellar" and store room adjoins both kitchen and dining room and is accessible from each; here is kept cooked food and kitchen supplies. The parlor is a pleasant room with a bay window, separated by folding doors from the dining-room, with the indispensable "best bedroom" off it.

Mrs. Langley usually has a good many flowers, but this year the very wet weather and the rank and continually renewed growth of weeds has rather dampened her floricultural zeal as well as drowned out her seedlings. Some old fashioned perennials, "constant and reliable," white and rose pink pœonies, scarlet lychnis, sweet william, lemon lilies, and that sweet but neglected flower, the "grass pink," were in full feather, while some handsome roses were doing their best to repair the ravages of the hard winter among their tender branches. Did we eat any strawberries? Don't

ask us! If the devastation wrought were to be known, we should despair of ever being asked out of town again in strawberry time. But you may "make a note of it," that there's a great difference be trianism pleasant to the residents. What tween berries just from the vines, fresh, earth moist, with the "bloom" all on, and fruit that has been shaken over rough roads, exposed to the san and dust in the market, handled over a half dozen times. and perhaps had "Stra - - a - brys, two quarts for a quarter," sung like a poean above it through the streets before it reaches the fastidious consumer. We spent the day very pleasantly, and returned through the usual shower, with thanks to our kind entertainers, and quite sure we were no longer "strawberry

LOCAL CIRCLES.

The month of June completes the reading for this year of the "Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle," and then the members who have kept up their studies in the regular time and forwarded their memoranda blanks to the general Langley's success with evergreens has when the next year's studies commence. been phenomneal; out of a total of 250 It is three months yet, but none too soon

plants he has lost but one, which was to begin thinking, talking and doing somegirdled by mice. He attributes his "good thing toward organizing a "Local Circle" luck" to the fact that he went to the in every farming neighborhood; for I can nursery for his plants on a rainy day, not help feeling that the "C. L. S. C." is a boon of literary wealth to farmers' wives and daughters, which they have only to know of to heartily appreciate. Wishing to do all I may to interest others

in this, I offer a few suggestions in regard to forming local circles and their management, so far as my limited experience may warrant. As a preliminary step, send your own name and postoffice address, together with those of your friends whom you think possibly may have a desire to join you, to "Miss Kate F. Kimbal, Plainfield, New Jersey," asking for circulars and blanks for enrolment. By enclosing a three cent stamp you will also receive "Chautauqua Handbook No. 2," which will give the course of study, and explanation of "Memorial Days" to be observed by members of the "C. L. S. C." and organizations of

"Local Circles." The annual fee is fifty cents a year. The cost of all the books, including "The Chautauquan," a monthly magazine of seventy-two pages, during the past year, has been six dollars. Where a number in the same community are reading, the cost may be diminished by clubbing for "The Chautauquan" and by exchanging some of the books. The books are all good; most of them will be wanted for future reference and re-reading; but a few of them may exchanged with others, so as to lessen the expense. Arrangements having been made with the publishers, they are sold at very low rates. The time required for reading is forty minutes, daily, on each week day.

The organization of a circle should be as simple as possible; a President, Vice-President and Secretary, the same acting as a committee on programme, are all that is needful. All unnecessary formalities

a professional man to act as leader and can have the advantage of occasional

sisting of historical events, biographical sketches or quotations from the book we are studying; essays or verbal statements on different topics, as previously assigned, by several members, followed by general questions to all, by some one appointed at the time; current items from all, embracing outside topics found in the general news of the day. This last has been a particularly interesting feature, as it calls the attention to current events with the idea of fixing them definitely in the mind. Dr. Vincent says: "Talk to others about what you have read. Telling it once is worth reading it over thrice."

There are from one hundred to one hundred and fifty questions and answers with shelves and hooks where iron and and also questions for further study, printed in "The Chautauquan," on each ercise.

We have only eleven regular members, with an average attendance of seven. All have completed the required readings and read nearly as much more outside of the course. Not one says anything of dropping it, although laboring under the same difficulties, and striving against all such obstacles as are common to all farmers' wives and daughters.

At a recent meeting, the subject being 'Russian History," three full hours were spent in such animated conversation that no one was aware we had extended the time an hour beyond the usual length, for all wished to remain longer.

The "Local Circle" is not necessary and must not in any way take the precedence of individual home reading to a member of the "C. L. S. C.;" but it is most decidedly an aid. It bears the same relation to a person as a school or class to a student. It is a stimulus to real effort, and acts as an intellectual digestive apparatus. The many hints and suggestions offered by others cause us to look at things in a different light, and last, but not least, establish the social bond of sympathy in common thought, between us and those whom we meet.

After four years of nearly isolated readng and one year as a member of a 'Circle," I would certainly recommend the latter, and urge any one thinking of of joining the "C. L. S. C." to form one, no matter how small, if only three or four; but meet together, talk over, re-read and bring out inquiries on whatever you have been reading. LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE, June 22nd.

I DID SAY IT.

A time which demands lots of moral courage of the first quality is when some one calls you to account for a malicious remark made about him. Though ever so much exaggerated or perverted you recognise it in a moment as your own, and set about a wild mental search for some escape from the wrath either to come or already on hand. To the direct mind there seems to be but two plans to choose from; you must lie your way out or confess that you did say it. I have tried both and believe that the latter, though very hard at the time, is the better one. When once the battle is over you will respect yourself more, while the plaintiff will just as much, for he must know, with all your faults, you possess that rare quality of character illustrated in the story of the cherry-tree and hatchet.

But few of us are so gifted in silence that we never say foolish things and things to regret, and in the trial we are speaking of it is well to fall back firmly on this common fault. Admit that you

are troubled with it, are sorry for the words under discussion, and, referring the plaintiff to his past record, ask him to go over it carefully and candidly and see f he has not often said something just as bad about you. In nine cases out of ten he knows he has, and will soon join with you in denouncing that detestable third party who has stooped to this tale-bearing in order to rouse strife and ill-feeling beween friends. A. H. J. THOMAS, June 20th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REX MAGNUS!" THE HUMISTON **FOOD PRESERVATIVE**

For Keeping Fresh Food in All Seasons and Climes Without Ice! This is the name given to the Humiston Food

Preservative, by which all organic matter may be preserved from decay without ice, heat, smoke, sugar, salt or alcohol. Its name signifies a Mighty King and it is a royal preserver and invincible onqueror.

The process is a new one, perfectly simple in its application, and it preserves all kinds of meat, poultry, fish, oysters, game, butter, cheese, lard, tallow, milk, eggs, beer, cider, wine, fulld extracts and vegetable juices of all kinds, all of which retain their natural flavor in All Seasons and Climates. Rex Magnus consists of a variety of antiseptics, carefully combined (after exhaustive experiments and thorough trials) upon truly scientific principles, and perfectly adapted to the preservation of a great variety of animal and vegetable products.

Destroys Germs of Disease. Busings the missing the state of the state o

should be dispensed with, as this is not a "Red-tape Society."

I am greatly in favor of small circles of not more than twelve or fifteen, or even less. It gives them all an opportunity of being active members.

The programme for the meetings is varied according to the circumstances and capabilities of the members. In the series of the members of the members of the members. In the series of the members of the members of the members of the members. In the series of the members of the members of the members of the members. In the series of the members of the members. In the series of the members of th

It Will Do All It Claims. teacher in one or all of the studies, and the Scientific Department of Yale College, said

in his published report of March 7th, 1888. can have the advantage of occasional lectures and other means of instruction and entertainment. In rural districts we have no such helps and advantages—we have only what we can do ourselves. Bad roads and living long distances apart, together with a habit of staying at home, are conditions which do not bring out large attendance at any public meetings. The programme as carried out this last year by the Local Circle here has been similar to this: Roll-call response, consisting of historical events, biographical

Rex Magnus is safe, tasteless, and pure, and Prof. Johnson adds in his report. "I should anticipate no ill results from its use and consider it iess harmful than common salt." It Has No Taste.

It Has No Taste.

"I particularly endeavored to detect the tasts of any foreign substance," said Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Dean of the Medical Department of Yale College, and Health Officer of New Haven, "but could not do so. I know of no other agent that will do what REX MAGNUS has done, i. e., save meats and still be harmless and tasteless. I thought I could detect the treated chicken, but I was mistaken." A Mighty King of Preservatives.

It must not be compared with

the worthless deceptions which have preceded it.

How to Get It.

A trifling expenditure and fair trial according to I convince every nus is a necessity in every household. You do not study, which we have used as a class ex have to buy a county right or costly receipt. We

If your grocer, druggist or general store-keeper hasn't it on hand, send the price and we will mail you a sample package of any brand desired, except Aqua-Vitæ and Anti-Ferment, which are put up in

Mention the MICHIGAN FARMER.

al and international fame, are on file at the office of the company. HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO

For sale in Chicago by SPRAGUE, WARNER

72 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.



"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA

REMEDIES."

Disfiguring Humors, Humiliating Eruptions Itching Tortures, Scrotula, Sait Rheum, and Infantile Humors cured by Cuticura Remedias. Cericura Resolving, the new blood purifier, cleanes the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Infammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals ulcers, and srestores the hair Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from Cuticural Remedias, is Indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Sunburn, and Greasy Skin. Cuticura Remedias are absolutely pure, and the only infallible blood purifiers and Skin Beautifiers. Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

CANVASSERS WANTED The Great Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia NELIGIOUS F By PHILIP SCHAFF, sted by over 300 of the most accom i Bible scholars in America and Ansisted Bible scholars in America Birrope.
The work is to be completed in three superroyal octave volumes of about 900 pages each. Volumes I and II now ready. Volume III will be completed in a few months.
This is the most scholarly, thorough fresh, reliable, and in every respect the most vanishle work of the kind now published with the work of the kind now published the work of the work of the kind now published the work of the kin Address, HORACE STACY, 177 W. 4th St., CINCINNATI, 0.



(Continued from first page). removing the upper curved bar from the foot of the lever, the plow raises in the frame when passing over a buried stone, without disturbing truck or driver, sinking to its full depth the moment the edge

of the share passes."

"Finishing the Last furrow is one of the weak points in all landside sulkys, it by cutting which can only remove it by cutting down below the preceding one, deep enough to give the landside a bearing, and prevent the plow slipping sideways. The ditch left by this operation is not only unsightly, but a source of annoyance to the farmer, and danger to his machinery. The 'Casaday' turns out the last furrow as shallow as the driver desires; its inas snallow as the driver desires; its in-clined wheel running against the corner holds the plow as firmly in place there, as at any other point in the field—what-ever unplowed land remains is lifted out

"Here," said Mr. CASADAY, "you have most of the points upon which my claim for merit rests, but there are some minor advantages which I might also state. "When the plow is lifted, the traces and eveners, instead of dropping down,

are raised several inches."
"In backing there is no landside to dig into the ground."
"The change from two to three horses

is made by loosening a single bolt. "The inclined furrow wheel is adjustable, and can be set at the exact angle which in resisting the side and bottom pressure, pulls the wheel downwards lengthwise of the spoke, so that it plays as freely on the axle as the land wheel, shows no more evidence of wear, and can be set upright for driving on the road.

"A heavy compression spring, guarded by stops, allows the land wheel to play over small knobs and other surface ob

"Finally," said MR. CASADAY, "I claim that the 'Casaday' is the only genuine sulky plow made, by which I mean that is the only plow that is strictly governed in its action by the truck and wheels, and to illustrate, I make the assertion that many, if not most of the landside sulky plows will do as good work, separate from the truck and wheels as with them, and some of them even better, showing conclusively that in their case the plow governs the truck and not the truck the plow. With the 'Casaday,' on the con trary, the work of the plow is entirely dependent on the action of the truck and wheels, without which it would be of no practical use. If the Casaday plow was and handles applied, it would be a failure, as the principle is intended and adapted for a sulky alone, hence I am, I think, fully justified in saving that it is really the only genuine sulky plow made."
"Of course," said I, "you, like most
inventors, have seen where improvements

could be made and have applied them to the 'Casaday?'"
"Yes," said Mr. Casaday, "since the plow has been put on the market, experience has demonstrated where changes could be made to advantage, and I have not failed to promptly apply them. The

most important are:
1st. "An attachment called a Brace Rod Lever, and which consists of a lever con-nected with the brace rod, by use of which the driver, in a moment's time, and without stopping the team or leaving his seat, can throw his furrow wheel up to, or away from the corner of the fur-row giving him positive control over the width of the furrow slice, and enabling him to hold his plow square to the work on the hill sides, in alternate hard and soft spots, straightening up crooked or irregular furrows, etc., without pulling the horses sideways out of their natural

position."
2d. "The addition of a Collar and Set Screw, which holds the Rolling Coulter at any desired angle and prevents its swinging under and catching on the bottom bar of the frame."

3d. "The Patent Jointed Tongue now furnished with all 'Casadays,' and by the use of which the following benefits will

be derived:
1st. "In turning corners the team moves around with the same freedom as if there was no tongue between the horses, and turns the plow with a straight forward pull—thereby making it still
easier to turn the plow in the ground,
without throwing it out, which is one of
the prominent features claimed for the

strain on their necks or shoulders while turning—no matter how heavy the soil." 3d. "It is not necessary to handle the levers at the corners while turning, thererelieving the plowman from much work that would otherwise result.'

"The use of this tongue gives a plow, which with absolute certainty can is of a yellowish tint. Have thought it be handled by a small boy with perfect was the milk of the dam. She is not in

"It is very convenient to finish 5th. small lands, as the team can be turned to the right or left and plow kept at any de-"It possesses all the strength and

advantage of a solid tongue and can be used as such, when the jointed device is not required. "Aided by the practical good sense, in-

ventive genius and energy of Mr James OLIVER, and backed up by the capital and enterprise of the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW Works, other improvements have been time, weak parts strengthened and parts that were unduly heavy, lightened, until now, after criticism has been freely invited and either disarmed or acted upon affirmatively, we think we have the Casaday Sulky Plow in the very front rank of labor saving All our efforts are in this direction and we believe we have succeeded reasonably well."

Iwas greatly interested in Mr. Casa-DAY's history and explanation of the plow bearing his name, and while I was convinced that his theory was correct, I ventured the remark that I should like to see the plow in practical use, and as I had before me I suggested a trial of its merits in the neighborhood. 'That," said MR. CASADAY, "has al-

ready been thought of, and after dinner we will give you an opportunity to see the plow work and judge for yourself of the justice of my claims."

The morning had passed so quickly and pleasantly that I was scarcely prepared to learn that it was about noon, but as Mr. Casaday spoke, the deep sounding steam whistle of the works gave forth the tidings that the day was half spent, and the hurrying of the workmen on every hand on their way to dinner and an hour's rest, gave evidence that the sound was a welcome one. Stepping to a window that ommanded a view of the large gate of factory, I saw a regiment of operatives passing out and was informed nething over 900 employes gained their daily bread by their daily labor in making plows at these works. Such is the imense trade of this establishment, that plows and parts of plows alone are made, and yet the demand is never fully met. Before my visit I should have doubted this statement, but now I did not in the

Dinner over I was ready for the prom ised exhibition of the "Casaday's" work nor had I long to wait, as Mr. OLIVER soon drove up to my hotel and called for me. Taking a seat with him in a plainly finished buggy, built more for than elegance, his fine Kentucky horse in a very few minutes brought us to our deshis fine Kentucky horse in tination. The plow had preceded us, and Mr. Casaday was perched on a section of rail fence awaiting our arrival. The ground selected for our experiment was near and partially within the city limits, and was a portion of a tract of some three acres recently bought by MR. OLIVER. I shall not attempt in this paper clean. If this treatmen does not an describe the work done, the experi-

ments made, the objections raised by me and as quickly removed by Mr. CASADAY, as my story is already long, but I will say briefly, that the work was in every way satisfactory. Three horses were first used and then two, heavy soil and light soil tried, shallow and deep plowing done, wide and narrow furrows turned, and under all the conditions named, the "Casaday" fully maintained the claims of its inventor and proved itself indeed, a abor saving implement. I was thorough y converted and before leaving the fac ory I had arranged for a plow to be hipped to my address. This implement, I am glad to say, has arrived, is set up and is ready for work, and I cordially invite the club and community generally to visit my farm to morrow afternoon when I will endeavor to demonstrate that there is at least one plow advertised that will perform all the work claimed for it. In oncluding my perhaps too lengthy paper

I cannot let the opportunity pass without publicly acknowledging the pleasure I ex erienced in my trip to South Bend, and should any of you have occasion to visit Northern Indiana, by all means ar range to call at the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS. The close attention paid Mr. Simmons during the reading of his paper, proved beyond doubt that his hearers were deep ly interested, and when he concluded, upon motion of Melvin R. Perkins, Esq. vote of thanks was extended him for his interesting communication and by a

Simmons farm. Thus ends the "Story of the Sulky Plow," and if the experience of Mr. Sim mons shall be a benefit to his brother farmers and interest them in the "Casaday," the object of this little narrative will have been fully accomplished.

rising vote the invitation was accepted

to attend the "Casaday" trial on the

Beterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Shep. wine and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Casy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be necessaring information will be answered by natiunless accompanied by a fee of one dollar in order that correct information may be given be symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, logether with color and age of unial, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted n. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit,

Convention of Veterinary Surgeon

An adjourned meeting of veterinary surgeons was held at the Michigan Exchange, Friday evening, June 29th, to perfect arrangements for the coming convention of veterinary surgeons to be held in the city of Detroit, July 31st, 1883. The delegates will assemble in the parlors of the Michigan Exchange, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing a State Veterinary Protective Association. The meeting will be called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. Veterinary surgeons prac ticing in the State are respectfully invited to attend. Such associations, properly or ganized and conducted, are not alone a benefit to the veterinary profession, but to all who are interested in live stock.

Congenital Hernia, and Probably Fistulous Leg.

WATERVLIET, June 21, 1883. Teterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR .- I have a colt about two months old which was born with scrotal hernia, a little on each side; but most on the left; thinking it would all go away a the colt grew have done nothing for it With a little manipulation it all disappears, but slight exertion brings it down

2d. "Its use relieves the team from all which soon broke, and after running awhile would heal up, and in a few days break out again in the same or a new place anywhere from the gambrel to the Since weaning it has not broken out so frequently, but still remains swollen when not running and goes lame; is most lame just before it breaks. The matter foal again, and each time during the win ter when the cold would get with her and suck, it would very quickly break out. If I have made it plain enough so that you can tell me what to do in each case. please do so through the columns of the FARMER, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- In the equine race hernia or rupture, with few exceptions, is confined to the ab lominal viscera, the inguinal or scrotal hernia being the most common If by manipulation you can reduce the hernia as you say, it may be retained by compresses, kept in place by a continuous bandage crossing between the legs and over the loins in the form of the figure eight; smoothly and properly adjusted it is but little inconvenience to the animal. If you have not deceived yourself as regards the reduction of the hernia by manipulation, the abdominal rings must be very much dilated, in which case it is doubtful if the bandage would accomplish the object. If by manipulation the gut is merely spread or flattened between the abdominal wall and scrotal sack the bandage would do injury rather than good, by the pressure upon the flattened intestine These cases usually require the aid of a skillful surgeon; we therefore advise you if not better, accommodations, as any I to secure the services of such, as an operation may be necessary. The danger of ous voyage both going and coming, not allowing it to remain in the scrotum is being sea-sick at all, which is very unwould be likely to die.

strangulation, in which case the colt usual. We find the quarantine accom No. 2.-To your second inquiry: You have given us as accurate a description of date the large number of cattle the condition of your colt as we could reasonably expect, but it is not sufficiently plain to enable us to diagnose the morbid condition of the part with satisfaction to ourselves. We are inclined to believe it to be of a fistulous character; it would be safer for you to have the animal examined by a veterinary surgeon if there is one in your neighborhood; a human prac titioner can determine its character as well; such cases are best treated by an experienced surgeon. Under the circum stances we can only advise you to keep the animal's howels in good condition by giv ing occasionally one drachm aloes, with half drachm Jamaica ginger pulv., mix for one dose, repeat at intervals two, three or four days as may be necessary; purging of Jerseys, and the Holsteins bought by is not desirable. Inject in the abscess with a glass syringe the following; carbolic acid, half an ounce fuid, soft one pint, mix and shake well before using; once a day is suffic ent; keep the parts clean. If this treatmen does not succeed

Cause of Death in Calves

WHEELER, Stenben Co., N. Y., June 18, '83. eterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. The answer you gave through the FARMER to my letter of May 28th, just gave me to understand what caused the death of my calves. My calf shed is on the north side of the main barn in quite a cold place, but the shed is warm and I close the door in cold weather; I have wintered my calves there seven winters before this without any trouble, but this winter when we had any trouble, but this winter when we had that heavy rain it got very damp and soft. I threw in plenty of straw every day and finally got it dried up. But now I think the dampness of the shed and the cold that caused them to lie there most of the time (only when they were out after drink and they did not have to go far for that) was the cause of the trouble. The answer you gaye to my letter seemed to nswer you gave to my letter seemed to interest you rreaders a out here very much can do as you think proper about answering it through the FARMER.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- The above letter will no doubt be read with interest by our readers. We have on several occasions requested our subscribers receiving veterinary prescrip tions or advice through these columns to report the result whether favorable or otherwise. Such a course would be more satisfactory to ourselves and instructive to our readers. The animals we prescribe for we do not see. depending solely upon such symptoms as the owner may observe, which are often given in a hasty manner, leading to a faulty diagnosis and perhaps injurious treatment, never to be corrected while those receiving it remain silent. We ask no sympathy for our misfortunes, and no exalted praise for our success; plain facts are all we desire. The above letter thank "A Subscriber." Let the ball keep rolling on.

Heaves.

Сомменсе, Місн., June 22, 1883. Teterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. I have a bay horse 12 years old, he has a motion of his ribs; it has been coming on gradually for about four months. Is there any permanent cure, if not, any relief? His feed consists of corn and oats ground, wetting his hay. Some time ago I wrot you in regard to a horse I had and you pronounced it Elema, and your prescription cured him; before that I offered o give him away. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- We have no doubt from your has the heaves. The disease is incurable, but may be palliated by careful feeding. Give no corn or hay of any kind, but straw instead of hay; clover hay more

Ring Bone.

JACKSON, June 23d, 1883. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

SIR .- I have a colt nine months old with ring bone on both forward feet; came on red from attempting to raise what to when about three months old; has had no treatment, color light bay. Please tell me what to do for it, and greatly oblige a subscriber.

Mrs. J. N. Peck.

Answer .- Ring-bone like many other disweek old with a swelling in the left hind leg, a little above the gambrel joint, such cases the animal seldom shows lame.

| week old with a swelling in the left hind leg, a little above the gambrel joint, such cases the animal seldom shows lame. | of lean meat found in the carcasses of quoted at 15@16c; strained, 12½c. |
| Maple Sugar.—Market quiet at about 12½@13c. |
| Maple Sugar.—Market quiet at about 12½@13c. | ness, hence no treatment is necessary Appearing in an animal so young we may at least suspect, and with good cause as both front feet are affected in the same way, that the disease is of hereditary transmission. If not existing in the sire or dam it may be traced back two or three generations. We will be pleased to learn the facts from the owner. If the colt is lame, make the following application to the parts once only: Biniodide mercury 4 drachm, cosmoline one oz., mix well to gether, and report to us in two or three

MICHIGAN.

SOUTH QUEBEC, June 22, 1882.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR .- Mr. Mark Seeley, of the firm of Phelps & Seeley, arrived at this port by the steamship "Scotland," and unloaded 61 head of Dutch Friesian or Holstein cattle, said by good judges to be of as good quality as ever were selected in the Netherlands. The sea voyage, while a very prosperous one, was very wearing on the cattle crowded between decks and breathing the foul air of the ship for two weeks; yet when they found themselves on terra firma, they capered like colts in pasture. There were 166 cattle in all aboard, making it very crowded; but after looking at several vessels in port, I find that the Scotland afforded quite as good, have seen. Mr. Seeley reports a prospermodations, while very good, yet not altogether adequate to accommoalready here, saying nothing of the hundreds on the way. There are now I think over six hundred in quarantine, which so crowds the buildings that some of ours are without shelter of any kind. The commissioner of agriculture is said to be

to Point Edwards, where there are buildings and grounds for the purpose. The Polled Aberdeen or Galloway (dealers claim they are different breeds, but it takes an expert to point out the difference) are in the majority over all others combined, there being but one herd of Here ords, two or three small bunches of Shorthorns, one small bunch Mr. B. B. Lord & Son, and Mr. Seeley. These last named cattle attract much attion by their evident superior milking qualities and their good form. Mr. Seeley

in Quebec, and I hope will take immedi-

ate steps to erect more stabling or send us

anticipated, but would not be hindered from getting the best, as he was authorized to bring no others.

Wm. Newton of Pontiac, has 40 grand sheep here, which came by the "Domin ion," and are to stay here 10 days in quarantine.

This is my first visit here and everything looks very strange, especially the city of Quebec, with its citadels, battlements, walls, uneven, narrow and winding streets, and the primitive way of doing everything. The cabs are very heavy but are drawn by one horse over the un even streets, where it seems as though the wagon itself was load enough, and yet several passengers are carried. The people almost universally speak French, and it seems like being in a foreign country. It thought I would write this to you to let you know it was satisfactory, and you and seventy-five miles up the St. Lawrence, is a beautiful place, being very clean, with wide, pleasant streets, substantial and costly buildings. Their park is very fine, situated as it is upon a high hill north of the city, and affords a fine view of the city and surrounding country. Spending the Sabbath in the city we were treated to a parade of several military companies, which made a very creditable appearance. I think the Canadians must be a very economical people, having their gala day on Sunday when there is nothing else to do. Yours in haste. EDWIN PHELPS.

Death to Currant Worms

As the ravages of the currant worm are now an item for consideration, we give the following, furnished to the Boston Journal, which is vouched for as a successis a commencement, for which we heartily ful and easy method of applying the usual remedy: "If your watering pot holds a pailful,

fill it with cold water, and then put in two tablespoonfuls of hellebore, stir it a minute or two, when the bushes are dry sprinkle them. This has been my unfail ing method for ten years. Two years ago I had seventy bushes, besides six Hough ough that sounds very much like the I had seventy bushes, besides six Hough and the Brive him two or three miles at ton seedling gooseberry bushes, and bea good fair road gait and then he will have fore I was aware of it the worms commenced their work on almost every bush. a coughing spell and it the morthing when he is fed; he very seldom coughs when he is at work; frequently his cough is with a long drawn growl, and I think it can be seen a very little when he breathes by the seen a very little when he breathes by the alive, and those that were living had the palsy so badly that all fell from the bushes before night. If more should hay, timothy and and clover; have been chance to come after this process give them another dose. A neighbor states to me that he gets hellebore in its crude state from the swamp, and steeps and uses effectually. Of course in this state it stated. Ten or fifteen cents will purchase enough to clear a hundred bushes of the vermin. Let give instead oats, and clean wheat or oat bushes be sprinkled all over, and not merely where the worms are seen, as there particularly aggravates the disease. Give | will be some hidden from view. This mode drachm doses of digitalis leaves, powder friend years ago, and doubtless many and fine do \$16. practice it, while there are others who, judging from the periodicals I read, suppose that the syringe or pepper box must be used and the powder steeped, and as destroy the bushes, and others are deter- figures, and 101/2@11c for second quality. many is a very choice fruit."

The Flesh of the Improved Hog. Swine breeders have not sufficiently borne in mind the variation in the amount Honey .- Very quiet. Fine white comb is eases, is sometimes congenital, though it of lean meat found in the carcasses of quoted at 15@16c; strained, 124c. sally credited with having more lean than any other breed; but even Berkshires vary in this regard, as do all other classes Onions.-Southern are quoted at \$4 25@4 50 of swine. Hence, by closely scanning the per bbl. cut-up carcasses, giving preference to certain families showing liberal presence muscular substance, these to be used as breeders, the relative quantity of lean could be increased in any family or breed. bu crate; raspberries red, \$3 50 to 400 per 24 quart. It is well known that some hogs, when crate; black, \$10 to 12 00 per two bu stand. reduced to an impoverished state, are really very thin, as the term is under- \$22.002 50; lettace, 40050c; pie plant, 33040 per stood, while others have as meagre an dozen bunches; spinich, 40@45c per ba; cacamamount of fat as the thinnest, yet have bers, 50@55c per dozen; Mississippi tomatoes in one greater fullness of all the parts, and 'un-IMPORTATION OF HOLSTEIN OR der no circumstances do they become so DUTCH FRIESIAN CATTLE FOR lean in appearance as the others. This difference is owing entirely to the greater size of the muscle-the motive partsand this difference is invariably shown in the cur-up meat. So it will be seen that there are two modes of making a very correct estimate of this peculiar differ ence in swine-by comparing animals that are, so far as we are able to judge. alike reduced, then again scanning the fat carcasses as they lie side by side upon the block .- National Live Stock Journal.

The Great Northwest. The great increase in travel to the Northwest, has forced the "Famous Albert Lea Route" to put upon its line magnificent Dining Cars, in which passengers will be served meals second in quality to first class hotel, for the small sum of seventy-five cents each.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, which controls this route, has always maintained a reputation for giving travelers first-class meals on its Dining Cars, and in putting on this line the same class of cars, it fills a want that the traveling public will appreciate.

"The Albert Lea Route," is carrying a very large share of the Northwestern travel, and, although early in the season, has commenced to sell tourists' tickets to the various pleasure resorts in a volume sufficiently large to guarantee an immense summer traffic.

An Eastern contemporary states that recently one hundred and twenty Holstein cattle arrived at New York from Antwerp, consigned to Powell Brothers of Syracuse, N. Y. Congressman Hiscock of New York, wrote to Collector Robertson asking to have the animals passed immediately without undergoing quarantine, to which Mr. Robertson answered that it was beyond his power. A day or two afterwards, however, he received an order from Secretary Folger directing that the cattle should be passed, and they were accordingly delivered to the owners. found the demand so great he was compelled to pay higher prices than we had

Now, we find no fault with the importers for getting their stock home as soon as head of fair outcomes stock as 900 its at \$450, the stock

ossible, but we would like to know why some of our Michigan importers are compelled to quarantine their cattle ninety days before they are allowed to bring them into this State? It is a barefaced piece of injustice and favoritism for which Secretary Folger and Congressman Hiscock should be called to account. We want to see importers all have an equal chance, whether

they belong in Michigan, New York or

Texas. The inundation of the "American Bottom" opposite St. Louis, is one of the most disasous of the many floods of the season. Thousands of acres of wheat nearly ready for harvesting are many feet under water. At the nouth of the Missouri the current has so cut into the Illinois shores that acres upon acres of valuable land have been entirely washed away. It is estimated that over 2,000 families etween St. Louis and Alton have had to abandon their houses. At St. Louis the river was 34 feet above its ordinary height the first of last week. Billous Colic Cured by Rheumatic Syrup.

WOLCOTT, N. Y., June 18, '82.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.: Gents-A few weeks since, while suffering with bilious colic, which rendered me unfit for usiness, I was advised to try a bottle of your Syrup. I had no faith in it at all, at that time, for the reason that I had tried so many things in the years past without receiving any relief, but before the first bottle was emptied I was feeling better than I had felt for many years. I know now that I have tried it, that it is th greatest remedy that exists in the world, and I feel proud to recommend the Rheumatic Syrup to all sufferers from bilious colic, for I am satisfied it has cured me. Wishing you every success with your most wonderful Syrup, I am sincerely yours, WALTER W. WHITE.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, July 3, 1883 Flour.-Receipts for the week, 1,231 bu, against

2,119 bu. last week, an I the shipments were 2,505 bu. There is no change to note in prices, and the market rules steady under an improved demand. So far the decline in wheat has not affected values Quotations yesterday were as follows:

Winter wheats, city brands. 4 90
Winter wheat brands, country 4 75
Winter patents. 6 50 @6 75 Winter patents...... Minnesota brands..... . 6 00 (g6 25 .. 7 50 @8 00 .. 4 00 Wheat .- The market opened brisk yesterday

morning for spot wheat, but under depressing re ports from other points later in the day declined below Saturday's closing figures. Chicago was unsettled and weak, and New York also. Closing must be steeped in order to apply it, but quotations here were as follows: No. 1 white. as few can obtain it from the swamps the \$ 011/4; No. 2 do, 92c; No. 3 do, 76c; No. 2 red, description of the cough that your horse best method is to use the powder as I have \$1.08; No. 3 red, \$1; rejected, 70c. Infutures quo tations on the various deals were as follows July, \$1 011/4; August, \$1 03%; September, \$1 06; Corn.-Neglected. The only sale yesterday

was a car of rejected at 441/2c. Oats.—Market has opened steadier, at 37% for No. 1 white and No. 2 oats at 351%. Feed.—Inactive and unsettled. Bran is quota-

Butter.-Market continues depressed, and 15@ 16c ? D are the best quotations for finest of the receipts, the latter only obtained for strictly choice.

Creamery is steady at 20@21c 7 1b. Cheese. - The market is lower, and rather dull. this is such a task the worms are left to For choicest State 11½c & to are the bes Eggs .- Fresh are steady at 16@161/2c.

Beeswax .- Scarce and very firm; quotation are 28@30c per lb. Beans .- Quiet and lower. Picked, \$2 056 10. Unpicked are nominal at \$1 20@1 50.

Dried Apples.-Quiet at 8@8%c & B, evapora ed fruit, 14c,

Hops.-Nothing doing. From 50@55c @ fb could probably be obtained for choice.

Potatoes .- Old are dull at 25@30c per bu., with carload lots still lower. New potatoes are selling

at \$2 25@:50 pe: bbl. Peaches.-Peck baskets are quoted at \$2. Small Fruits .- Strawberries, \$5 to 600 per two

Vegetables.-Green onions, 25@30c per doze bunches; new cabbages, per two dozen crate. third boxes, \$1@1 25; peas, \$1@1 25 per bu; string summer squash, 60@65c per dozen and asparagus, Provisions .- All pork products are lower and

weak. Smoked meats are also lower, but steady. The Chicago provision market is still on the down

	grade.	Quotations	in	this	mark	et a	re :	as f	olle	DW8
ı	Mess					\$18	00	0	\$18	50
1	Family	do				19	00	6	19	50
ı		0							21	00
1	Lard in	tierces, per	10				93	100		10
	Lard in	kegs, per 1	b				10	@		101
Ş		per tb					12	@		123
1		era, per tb					9	0		94
ı		bacon, per					121	100		121
		less beef, pe								,
ı		per fb					7		714	
i	Dried b	eef, per to						Ø		15
ı	Hay.	-The follow	vir	ng is	a reco	rd o	of th	ne i	sale	es a

the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: Monday.—12 loads: four at \$13; three at \$.2 and \$11; two at \$14. day.—6 loads: two at \$15 and \$18; one at \$12 esday.-32 loads: ten at \$13; eight at \$12

Wednesday.—32 loads: ten at \$13; eight at \$12 and \$10; three at \$14; two at \$11; one at \$13 50.
Thursday.—25 loads: six at \$12; three at \$9 50 and \$7 50; two at \$14, \$13, \$12 50, \$11 and \$9; one at \$14 25, \$13 50 and \$10.
Friday.—loads: seven at \$12; six at \$11; five at \$15; four at \$10; three at \$11 50; two at \$4 and \$13 50 one at \$12 50 and \$10 50. Saturday.—14 loads: seven at \$13; two at \$10; one at \$14, \$14 50, \$12, \$11 50 and \$10 75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, June 30, 1883. The following were the receipts at these yards. No. No. No. 1 90

45 Total..... 198 247

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 193 head against 273 last week. The market opened up quiet, and although the run of western cattle was not near as large as usual, it did not affect the market. Sellers tried to spring prices but buyers held off, and succeeded in getting their stock at a out last week's rates. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

QUOTATIONS:	Good to choice shipping steers	5 50 @6 00
Fair shipping steers	5 00 @5 25	
Good to choice butchers's steers	5 25 @6 00	
Fair to good mixed butchers' stock	4 75 @- 00	
Fair to good mixed butchers' stock	3 75 @- 25	
Coarse mixed butchers' stock	3 75 @4 20	
Bulls	3 59 @4 25	
Stockers	4 25 @+ 25	Wreford & Beck sold Reid 27 m xed westerns

and a good butchers' steer and a heifer to Oberhoff av 1,115 lbs at \$5.25,
Lewis sold Oberhoff 7 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 1,030 lbs at \$4.75.
Wreford & Beck sold Burt Spencer 51 mixed westerns av 865 lbs at \$4.35,
Bennett sold McGee a mixed lot of 21 head of fair butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$4.50.
Fileschman sold Duff & Caplis 29 mixed westerns av 825 lbs at \$4.25,
Lovewell sold Oberhoff 4 good butchers' steers and heifers av 1,120 lbs at \$5.25, and a cow weighing 1,210 lbs at \$5.
Campbell sold McIntire a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock av 810 lbs at \$4.30, less \$1 on the lot.
C Roe rold Burt Spencer 27 mixed westerns av 850 lbs at \$4.35.
Judson sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 992 lbs at \$4.2, and 2 bulls av 1,085 lbs at \$3.75.
Lovewell sold McGee 2 bulls av 1,010 lbs at \$4, and a fair butchers' cow weighing 1,460 lbs at \$4.50.
Geo. Wreford sold John Robinson 26 mixed

and a fair butchers
34 50.

Geo. Wreford sold John Robinson 26 mixed westerns av 790 lbs at \$4 40.

Judson sold McMillan 9 stockers av 781 lbs at \$4 15.

\$4 15.
Gleason sold Kammon a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$4 15.
Geo Wreford sold McGee 19 mixed western av 800 lbs at \$4.10 800 lbs at \$4 10. C Roe sold John Robinson 20 mixed westerns av 880 lbs at \$4 25, 16 av 846 lbs at \$4 10, and 25 to Duff & Caplis av 920 lbs at \$4 25.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 247, against 67 last week. The sheep trade was quiet at prices without change from those of last week.

Lewis sold Fitzpatrick 76 av 79 lbs at \$3 50.

Lovewell sold Morey 37 av 84 lbs at \$4 25.

Thayer sold Andrews 90 av 87 lbs at \$4 25.

Gleason sold Fitzpatrick 29 av 80 lbs at \$4 25.

HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 45, against 60 last week. One lot av 170 lbs sold at \$5 25, and

> King's Yards. Monday, July 2, 1883. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 250 head of cattle on sale and a good attendance of buyers. The demand was active and the receipts were closed out early in the day at prices from 15 to 25 cents per hundred higher than those of last Kaiaher sold Oberhoff 2 good butchers' heifers

Kasher sold Oberhon 2 good butchers' steers av 900 lbs at \$5.25.

McHugh sold H Roe 15 choice butchers' steers av 1,062 lbs at \$5.75, less \$5 on the lot.

Platt sold Green 10 stockers av 743 lbs at \$4.35.

McHugh sold Smith 2 choice butchers' steers av 1,325 lbs at \$6, and 2 good ones to Kraft av 945 lbs

1,325 lbs at \$6, and 2 good ones to Kraft av 945 lbs at \$5 49.
Patton sold Flieschman 3 thin butchers' cows av 1,650 lbs at \$425, and 3 bulls av 630 lbs at \$45 5.
McHugh sold Baxter 3 good butchers' heifers av 836 lbs at \$5 25, and a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock to Sullivan av 993 lbs at \$4 25.
Richmond sold Hersch 13 good butchers' steers and heifers av 820 lbs at \$5 35.
Kalaher sold Marx a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 887 lbs at \$4 37½.
Richmond sold Kammon a mixed lot of 4 hea.1 of thin butchers' stock av 897 lbs at \$4 37½.
Smith sold Young a mixed lot of 7 read of fair butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$4 75.
McHugh sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 720 lbs at \$4 45.
Wietzel sold Freeman 2 bulls av 989 lbs at \$3 85.
Platt sold Messmore a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 832 lbs at \$4 55.
Townsend sold Oberhoff 2 good butchers' stor av 1,150 lbs at \$5 65.
Wietzel sold flieschman a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 642 lbs at \$4 25.
Smith sold locaroners 2 took but but be be be be at \$4 25.

Wictzer sold rhescaman a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 642 lbs at \$425. Smith sold Loosemore 3 thin butchers' hel ers av 633 lbs at \$425. Pur ly sold Biglow 6 stockers av 795 lbs at \$425 and 5 av 485 lbs at \$4.25 av 485 lbs at

виеер. Wietzel sold Morey 80 av 86 lbs at \$4 15. Kalaner sold Morey 42 av 83 lbs at \$4 25. Piatt sold John Duff 24 av 84 lbs at \$4 25.

CATFLE-Receipts, 12,699, against 9,371 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 155 car l als of catle on sale. Trading active and the bulk of the offerings were closed ont. Prices ruled steady at about the same occasionally in the feed at night half of treatment was made known to me by a ble at about \$12 25@12 50; coarse middlings \$13, ket ruled steady on Tuesday and Wednesday without any change. Of Michigan cattle 9 steer av 1,123 lbs sold at \$5 75; 12 do av 1,003 lbs at \$5 25 15 do av 920 lbs at \$5.25; 21 do av 894 lbs at \$5.25 48 mixed butchers' stock av 937 lbs at \$5; 23 do av 827 lbs at \$4.35: 23 do av 893 lbs at \$5. The follow ing were the closing

ing were the closing
QUOTATIONS:
Extra Beeves-Graded steers weighLand line and upwards.\$5 80 @6 00 ing 1,050 lbs and upwards. \$ 50 @6 00 Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. 5 60 @5 75 Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. 5 20 @5 50 Medium Grades-Steers in fine flesh, 1,350 lbs..... 5 20 ers in fine flesh, 4 90 @5 00 weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs. Good Butchers' Beeves-Lig

lbs average. ... 4 00 @5 00
Y s'erday July 2nd the market was fa r'y active at fer ner quot cinos.
Singer.—Receipts, 40,0%, ag inst 29,400 the previous week. The offerings of sheep on Monday was not over heavy, but more than the demand required. The market raled dull and fully 20 to 30 cents per hundred lower than those of the Monday previous. Tuesday the market was again dull and declined another £@10 cents per hundred, and this was followed by a still farther decline on Wednesday, the amount for the week reaching 60@75 cents per hundred. Fair to good 8) to 90 by sheep sold at \$3 50.34 75: 90 to 100 by do, \$4 65.25; 100 to 120 lbs do, \$5 25.25 65. Culls and common sheep, \$2 5.20,2 8 5. But few Michigan sheep were on sale, 129 av 115 lbs sold at \$5 35; 105 av 86 lbs at \$4 4 5. Yesterday July 2nd the market was steady with fair terday July 2nd the market was steady with fair emind. Hogs.—Receipts, 19,875 against 28,620, the pre-

ommon cattle, of which the receipts were large, declined 5@10 cents per hundred. For the balance of the week the supply of cattle was liber- je26-7 al, but prices were steady and unchanged. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves--Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards\$5 90 @6 15 Choice Beeves--Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs...... 5 70 @5 85 Good Beeves--Well-fatted steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs..... 5 25 @5 60 Medium Grades--Steers in fair weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. 5 25 @5 60 Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. 4 85 @5 15 Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs 3 50 @4 75 Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, bulls and scalawag steers. 2 50 @3 25

\$6@6 30; skips and culls, \$4@\$5 60. No injurious effects can follow the use of Ayer's Ague Cure in the treatment of m_larial diseases. It contains, besides a specific and unfailing antidote for miasmatic poison, other remedial agents which unite to expel the poisonous humors, purify the system, and leave it in a healthy and reinvigorated condition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

When in Detroit and Looking for

CURTAINS

Furniture Coverings

ABBOT & KETCHUM. have the Largest Stock and Best Variety la JOHNST

VOL

Agricultural. and Bridge County—N. The Farm.—Sick Cow—Their Best Hills—A S Prince of 1 Agricultural fornia—The Insectide—Roads—Car ded—Hortict Apiarian.—D Swarming—Bditorial.—Wews Summ Foreign....
Pactry.—How Noblesse O Hiscellaneous loid Billard triches—To

triches—To
venge ...
The Cork L
Not a Wise
Black Eyes
Ways of Ge
Chaff ...
Prevention
sies Again—
yeterinary ...
sion of the
in a Mare—
Ticks on Sh

There has

speculation

exact time t

may retain t

make whea

and also v

and bright.

going on, il

very early c

looked brigh

fear that it

the bin, and

back on its

individual's

most farmer

cutting wh

despite the w

weather may

and all the

disaster that

wheat; yet I

or be injured

ting. Whea

cure in the m

all the other

overbalance

may attend i

hardens; whe

straw is yello

no moisture

crushed betw

Straw from

double that w

it then has pa

become wood

animal food.

So far as th

and the feeding

cerned, any f

tion can disco

decidedly to

when the berr

and dead, but

thing more; w

stage in the ri

food value is

test will indica

begin the har

been furnishe

to begin.

Wheat sho

A special purchase of

the State.

LACE

31/4 yards long, from \$1 35 per pair worth \$2 00 per pair.

Agents for the "STANDARD" and "AU-

Abbot & Ketchum

141 Woodward Avenue. DETROIT, MICH.

PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S **BOVINE PANACEA**

Milk Fever in Cows.



PROF. R. JENNINGS E-vinco Liniment.



champion Embrocator for Man and Beast PROF. ROBT JENNINGS,



theowly Notice of LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. terday July 2nd the market was stady with fair demand. Hoos.—Receipts, 19,875 against 28,620, the previous week. For the three days of the week, the feeling in the hog trade was better than for several weeks past. The supply was only moderate and with a goo i demand; rices were a shade higher than those of the previous week. Yorkers, good to choice sold at \$3 7026 89; fair do, \$6 4026 65; medium grades fair to choice, \$4 7526 85; good to extra heavy, \$6 8026 90; pigs, common to choice. \$406 65. Skips and culls, \$1:2025 40. Yesterday July 2nd the market ruled active with prices a shade higher for light grades.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Receipts, 36,03, against 33,846 last week. Shipments, 17,335. The market opened up on Monday with a moderate supply of cattle and an active demand. Sales of shippin; cattle were at \$4,7526 15, the bulk going at \$5 1025 80. Butchers' stock sold at \$3 5024 73, for poor to choice and scalawags at \$2 1020 325. There was no change in the market up to Thursday, when common cattle, of which the receipts were large, the light of the common cattle, of which the receipts were large, the light grades.

Notice is hereby given that frommas S. Furniss and Henry A. Cleland, who respective pair the City of Detroit, Wayne founty, Michigan, have formed a limited pariners with the terms of said partnership is to be at Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, Third—The names and respective places of residence of the general and special partners, and Henry A. Cleland, who is the general partner, and Henry A. Cleland, who is the general partner, and Henry A. Cleland, the residence of the general and special partner. For the general and special partner, and Henry A. Cleland, the residence of the general and special partners, and Henry A. Cleland, the residence of the general partner, and Henry A. Cleland, the residence of the general partner, and Henry A. Cleland, the residence of the general partner, and Henry A. Cleland, the residence of the general partner, and Henr

Ladies careful of Health and appreciating the Best will now have no other Can YOU afford to be without it? Willcox & Gibbs S.M. Co., 658 Broadway, N.Y. 031-enw11-8 :



CHILLED PLOWS. Unequaled for good work, light draft, perfect scouring, and economy in use. Best Jointer and Best Wheel made. Call on our agents, or address THREE RIVERS PLOW CO., Three Rivers, Mich.

WATER- BUILDING MANILLA

The state of the s ENSILAGE CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS, 1802 and 1883. Soc. each. N.Y. Plow Co., 55 Beekman St., N.Y. And the second s

has done muc State in produ tion in regard been looking a kernels cut at before the Soc Agricultural August, 1881.

this paper, as

and the facts

paper is found

society alluded

of Prof. Beal. the board of pu "One of the modifying infl and the quality cutting the gra ty of opinion r wheat should b the best result cutting and ot the grain should harvesting. Tl ing, like the pl the hard and flir ble amount of ripened and the

cient in gluten, made from the wheats possess gluten. The tr exaltation of the ciation of the so has been a revol milling, by the i process. Under grinding was con the soft wheats

early cutting wh